Exhibit 9

Page 1 THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS 2 3 MARSHALL DIVISION 4 5 HEADWATER RESEARCH, LLC, Plaintiff, 6 7 Case No. ٧s. 2:22-CV-00422-RG-RSP 8 SAMSUNG ELECTRONIC CO., LTD 9 AND SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC., 10 Defendants. 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 VIDEO RECORDED DEPOSITION UNDER ORAL EXAMINATION OF 18 DR. DOUGLAS CHRISSAN 19 DATE: December 18, 2023 20 21 22 23 24 25 REPORTED BY: MICHAEL FRIEDMAN, CCR

Page 2 TRANSCRIPT of the deposition of the DR. DOUGLAS CHRISSAN, called for Oral Examination in the above-captioned matter, said deposition being taken by and before MICHAEL FRIEDMAN, a Notary Public and Certified Court Reporter of the State of New Jersey, located at ZOOM VTC, all parties remote, on December 18, 2023, commencing at approximately 8:04 in the morning, Pacific Standard Time.

Page 3 APPEARANCES: 1 2 RUSS, AUGUST & KABAT 3 12424 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90025 4 KRISTOPHER R. DAVIS, ESQ. Attorneys for Plaintiff 5 6 FISH & RICHARDSON 7 1000 Maine Avenue, SW Washington, DC 20024 BENJAMIN THOMPSON, ESQ. 8 THAD KODISH, ESQ. 9 Attorneys for Defendants 10 GUS PHILLIPS, Videographer 11 ALSO PRESENT: 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Page 4 INDEX 1 2 WITNESS NAME **PAGE** 3 DR. DOUGLAS CHRISSAN 4 By Mr. Thompson 8, 133 5 130 By Mr. Davis 6 7 8 9 EXHIBITS 10 EXHIBIT NO. **PAGE** 11 EXHIBIT 1 231128 Chrissan Decl 11 ISO Headwater's Markman 12 Briefing (EDTX-422) 13 EXHIBIT 2 US9143976_HW_00004783 110 14 EXHIBIT 3 US9277433 HW 00005741 116 15 EXHIBIT 4 US9277445 HW 00002011 126 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

Page 5 Deposition Support Index Direction to witness not to answer Page Line Page Line Page Line None Request for production of documents Page Line Page Line Page Line None Questions marked Page Line Page Line Page Line None

Page 6 THE COURT REPORTER: My name is Michael Friedman, a Certified Shorthand Reporter. This deposition is being held via videoconferencing equipment. The witness and reporter are not in the same room. The witness will be sworn in remotely, pursuant to agreement of all parties. The parties stipulate that the testimony is being given as if the witness was sworn in person.

Page 7 1 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are now on the record for the video deposition of 2 3 Dr. Doug Chrissan. 4 The time is 8:04 a.m. December 18, 5 2023 in the matter of Headwater Research LLC versus Samsung electronics Co.. 6 7 Limited, et al, case number 2:22-CV-00422RG, being held in the 8 9 United States District Court for the 10 Eastern District of Texas. Marshall Division. 11 12 The court reporter is Michael 13 Friedman. The videographer is Gus 14 Phillips. Both are representatives of 15 Gregory Edwards LLC. (Whereupon a discussion was held 16 17 off the record.) 18 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: All appearances 19 will be stated on the stenographic 20 record. 21 Will the court reporter please 22 administer the oath. 23 24 25

1	DR. DOUG CHRISSAN,
2	called as a witness, having been first
3	duly sworn according to law, testifies as follows:
4	
5	EXAMINATION BY MR. THOMPSON:
6	Q Good morning, Dr. Chrissan.
7	A Good morning.
8	Q My name is Ben Thompson, and I'm
9	with the firm of Fish & Richardson, who
10	represents Samsung in this matter.
11	I will be asking you a number of
12	questions today, starting by asking you to
13	state your full name for the record, please.
14	A My name is Douglas A. Chrissan.
15	Q And, Dr. Chrissan, I take it from
16	reviewing your CV it's likely that you've
17	been deposed before.
18	Is that correct?
19	A Yes, I have.
20	Q Do you have a ballpark of about how
21	many times you've been deposed?
22	A About 20.
23	Q Okay. Did any of your previous
24	depositions relate to the patents in this
25	case as far as you're aware?

	1 400 7
1	A No, they did not.
2	Q Okay. Have any of your previous
3	depositions had any relationship to Samsung?
4	A No, they did not.
5	Q Okay. And did any of your previous
6	depositions relate to the plaintiff,
7	Headwater?
8	A No, they did not.
9	Q Okay. You probably heard these
10	ground rules before, but I will go over them
11	anyway so we're on the same page.
12	Starting with you understand that
13	you're testifying under oath today?
14	A Yes, I do.
15	Q And can you think of any reason why
16	you would be unable to testify truthfully and
17	accurately today?
18	A No.
19	Q I'm going to ask you a good number
20	of questions today, and if at any point in
21	time you don't understand my question, will
22	you please let me know?
23	A Yes, I will do that.
24	Q And if you answer a question that
25	I've asked, I'm going to assume that you
1	

	Tago To
1	understood the question as I asked it.
2	Is that fair?
3	A Yes, that's fair.
4	Q I'm going to try to take a break
5	about every hour during this deposition, but
6	I'll confess to you sometimes I'm not very
7	good at that, so if at any time you'd like to
8	take a break, please let me know.
9	I will just ask that you answer any
10	questions pending prior to taking that break
11	unless the break concerns any sort of
12	privileged discussions or questions about
13	privilege that you might want to discuss with
14	your counsel.
15	Does that all make sense?
16	A Yes, I understand.
17	Q Okay. You submitted a declaration
18	in this case in support of the plaintiffs'
19	claim construction positions.
20	Is that correct?
21	A Yes, I did.
22	Q Do you have a copy of that
23	declaration with you to aid in your testimony
24	today?
25	A I do not. I was not told to have

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1 I figured you could drop me one. one. 2 Q I plan to do that. Just wanted to 3 check. 4 MR. THOMPSON: So I'm going to drop 5 into the chat right now what will be Exhibit 1. 6 7 (Whereupon the above mentioned was marked for identification.) 8 9 This is the expert declaration of 10 Douglas A Chrissan, Ph.D., and please let me 11 know if you're able to download and access 12 that. 13 Α I have it. I am viewing it. 0kay. 14 And do you recognize 15 Exhibit 1? Α (Witness reviewing.) 16 You mean the file -- Exhibit 1 of 17 18 this deposition, the file you just 19 downloaded -- the file you just gave me? Q 20 Yes. 21 Yes, that's my declaration. - 1'11 22 scan through it, but I'm sure you -- I trust 23 that you gave me my own declaration back 24 correctly. 25 If at any point in time today you

Page 12 1 recognize something missing from that 2 declaration, please let me know. 3 I'll represent that it was my 4 intent to provide to you as Exhibit 1 the 5 precise declaration that we received from 6 counsel. 7 Yes, this looks accurate. 8 Okay. If you turn with me to 9 section 7 of your declaration, which begins 10 on the bottom of page 5. Let me know when 11 you're there. 12 Α 0kav. I'm there. 13 Does section 7 contain your 14 opinions specific to the term that is in 15 dispute? Α Yes, it does. 16 I would say terms that are in dispute, but those terms are 17 18 similar and addressed as one, and as I have 19 mentioned in one of the paragraphs of this 20 declaration. 21 Q What's your understanding as 0kav. 22 to what are the disputed terms? 23 Α (Witness reviewing.) 24 Well, okay. So it's listed right 25 there under section 7A:

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"A representation of the disputed 1 2 term is that the user of the device... 3 perceiving any benefit from that 4 application." 5 If we want to be more specific, we can go down to claim 2 on native page 7. 6 7 bold it says, "The application is running in 8 a background state when a user of the device 9 is not directly interacting with that 10 application or perceiving any benefit from that application." 11 12 My understanding is that the 13 dispute is primarily over the "perceiving any benefit from that application" phrase. 14 15 And if you will look with me at paragraph 25 of your declaration. 16 17 Yes. 18 And the last sentence of that 19 paragraph states, "My analysis herein recites 20 the '701 patent but applies similarly to all 21 of the challenged claims." 22 Do you see that? 23 Α Yes. 24 Q What did you mean by that 25 statement?

1	A I meant exactly what's written in
2	all of paragraph 25.
3	I note I noted when I looked
4	through all of the patents and their claims
5	for the disputed terms, because I received
6	information that from counsel about the
7	specific patents and claims with the term in
8	dispute, so I wanted to look at all of those
9	claims and see if the wording was identical
10	or a little bit different.
11	And I did see that the wording is a
12	little bit different in some of the claims
13	and I note that here, although I don't note
14	all of the differences.
15	But what I identified was that the
16	wording the disputed wording across the
17	one, two, three, four, five, six, seven
18	patents in dispute, I felt that the wording
19	was comparable enough that the that one
20	argument would be sufficient and one
21	explanation and one opinion would be
22	sufficient to address all of the
23	variations in all of the minor variations
24	in claim wording across those seven patents.
25	That's what that meant.

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Q 0kay. Would you agree with me then that the analysis of the disputed terms in your declaration, it applies across all the claims that include this phrase? Is that a fair statement? That's a fair statement with any minor adjustments that are needed to address minor wording changes, but in general, yes, that's the intent of this paragraph 25 is to state that my opinion in this declaration applies to all of the -- all seven of those patents. Q To be clear, your declaration, it doesn't provide an opinion that the disputed -- one of the disputed terms is any more or less clear than any of the other disputed terms.

Is that correct?

A Just so that I make sure I catch every word, please repeat your question.

Q Sure, and I'll modify it slightly to potentially make it more clear what I'm going after.

Is it true that in your declaration you don't have any opinion that one of the

Page 16 1 disputed terms is any more or less clear in 2 scope as it appeared in one patent compared 3 to a similar term from another patent? 4 That's correct. 5 Do you understand that it's Samsung's position that the disputed terms 6 7 render the challenged claims indefinite? That's my understanding. 8 9 And at least one of the reasons for 10 Samsung's position is that the scope of the 11 challenged claims is not reasonably clear to 12 a person of skill in the art? 13 Is that your understanding of 14 Samsung's position? 15 Generally, ves. My understanding as well is that 16 17 Samsung's position is that the claim terms 18 would involve a subjective inquiry. 19 Let's talk about that. 20 If you can turn with me to 21 paragraph 23 of your declaration. 22 Α Yes. 23 And I'm going to read to you a 24 portion of that paragraph where it says, 25 understanding is that Samsung believes that

Page 17 1 whether a person is perceiving any benefit 2 from an application is a subjective inquiry 3 and that the specification allegedly provides 4 no objective boundaries to clarify the scope of the claimed invention. 5 I disagree." Do you see that? 6 7 Α Yes. 8 So is it your opinion that the 9 specification together with the claims of the 10 relevant patents provides objective 11 boundaries to clarify the scope of the 12 disputed terms? 13 Yes. I do. Α I think we realized this before. 14 15 but do you agree that the disputed 16 limitations concern whether a user of the 17 device is perceiving any benefit from an 18 application? 19 Could you repeat the question? 20 Q Sure. 21 Do you agree that the disputed 22 limitations concern whether a user of a 23 device is perceiving any benefit from an 24 application? 25 MR. DAVIS: Object to form.

1	A That's one portion of the claim.
2	With respect to the claim that I'm
3	looking at in my declaration, the application
4	is running in a background state when a user
5	of the device is not directly interacting
6	with that application or perceiving any
7	benefit from that application.
8	As a person of skill in the art at
9	the time of the patent, I consider or view
10	that entire folded that entire bolded
11	phrase, and it that particular phrase
12	states, "Not directly interacting or
13	perceiving a benefit."
14	So I will go back and ask you
15	again: Can you ask your question again?
16	This is this is one of the cases
17	that having the Realtime would help, but I'm
18	happy to ask you to restate the question.
19	Q Sure.
20	My question was whether you agree
21	the disputed limitation concerns whether a
22	user is or is not perceiving any benefit from
23	an application.
24	A That is true, qualified by the
25	statement that there is further context

Page 19 provided by additional claim language, as I 1 2 explain in my deposition. 3 Q Yeah, and I don't disagree with you 4 that -- I'm not trying to read the whole 5 I'm just trying to focus on the claim. portion of the claim that is most relevant to 6 7 our discussion, and that is the focus of your 8 declaration. 9 Do you understand that? 10 Yes. 11 0kav. 12 And for that we can go back to the 13 disputed -- the disputed term is a term 14 disputed by counsel, and I believe you have 15 stated the disputed term. 0kay. So do you believe that for a 16 17 given device user and application a person of 18 ordinary skill in the art would reasonably 19 determine whether that particular device 20 falls within the scope of the claims at 21 issue? 22 Your question conflates a number of Α 23 things that in my opinion divert from the 24 claim language. 25 Could you ask the question that's

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more directed to the claim language? 1 2 Q Would you agree that the -- say 3 claim 2 of the '701 patent, for example -- do 4 you have that in mind? 5 I'm looking at it. Okav. And claim 2 of the '701 6 7 patent incorporates claim 1. Correct? 8 9 Yes. 10 And claim 1 recites a Okay. wireless end user device? 11 12 Α Yes. 13 And claim 1 and claim 2 also 14 reference a user? 15 Yes. And claim 2, for example, 16 17 references an application? 18 Yes.

19 So my question to you is given a 20 particular device user and application, can a 21 person of ordinary skill in the art 22 reasonably determine whether that particular device falls within the scope of the 23 24 claims -- claim 2, for example? 25 So your question is about the

1	device?
2	Q Yeah. That's the subject of
3	claim 1 and claim 2.
4	A Let me go back and read claim 1.
5	(Witness reviewing.)
6	MR. THOMPSON: I'll withdraw that
7	question, and perhaps I can shortcut
8	that for us.
9	Q If I were to describe for you a
10	device and an application, are you able to
11	tell me whether or not a user would be
12	perceiving any benefit from that application?
13	A Well, I was taking the time to read
14	claim 1 and 2, which I would want to do
15	anyway, so let me finish.
16	(Witness reviewing.)
17	Okay. Could you ask your question
18	again?
19	Q Sure.
20	If I were to describe for you an
21	instance involving a user and an application
22	in the context of the disputed claims, will
23	you be able to tell me whether the user is
24	perceiving any benefit from the application?
25	MR. DAVIS: Object to form.

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1	A The answer is yes, with the	
2	qualification that I would need sufficient	
3	detail about all of those things, but if you	
4	provide me all of the sufficient detail that	
5	I need, I would be able to give you a clear	
6	answer.	
7	I would apply the principles in my	
8	declaration.	
9	Q Okay. If I can turn you to	
10	paragraph 26.	
11	A Yes.	
12	Q And you state about midway through	
13	this particular paragraph that, "The	
14	application is determined to be running in a	
15	background state when either of two	
16	conditions is met; number 1, when the user is	
17	not directly interacting with the	
18	application, or number 2, when the user is	
19	not perceiving any benefit from the	
20	application."	
21	Do you see that sentence?	
22	A Yes.	
23	(Whereupon a discussion was held	
24	off the record.)	
25	Q So under your interpretation, if	

Page 23 either of the conditions you listed here is 1 2 found to be true, the application is in a background state. 3 4 Correct? 5 Please repeat your question. Q 6 Sure. 7 If either of the conditions I just 8 read from your declaration is true, is it 9 your opinion the application would be in a 10 background state? You're diverting from the claim. 11 Α Let's read claim 2. 12 13 "The wireless end user device of 14 claim 1 wherein the one or more processors 15 are configured to determine that the first end user application is running in a 16 17 background state when a user of the device is 18 not directly interacting with that 19 application or perceiving any benefit from that application." 20 21 If I'm a person of skill at the 22 time of the patent that reads this patent and says, "I want to implement this invention," 23 24 then what that means is that when I write my 25 software for the one or two processors, it's

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1 going to be -- I'm going to configure it to 2 determine that the application is running in 3 a background state when A or B. 4 And then further explanation of how 5 and why we do that is contained throughout my declaration. 6 7 O So if the processor Right. determines that either A or B is true, then 8 9 the application will be determined to be 10 running in a background state. 11 Correct? 12 More or less. You twisted up a 13 couple of the words of the claim, but 14 generally, yes. 15 The processor makes a determination, and this claim describes how 16 17 that processor makes that determination. 18 In paragraph 27 you state that, 19 "The surrounding claim language makes clear 20 that the question of whether a user is 21 perceiving a benefit from the application is 22 not a subjective inquiry." 23 Do you see that? 24 (Witness reviewing.) 25 Yes, I do.

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1 What did you mean by the word Q 2 "subjective" in this context? 3 Α (Witness reviewing.) 4 I can -- well, the term, 5 "subjective query" was provided to me as a legal term. 6 7 My understanding of subjective is 8 subject to some -- one possible 9 interpretation is subject to some uncertainty 10 or subject to perceiving different answers if asked from different sources. 11 The word "subjective" can mean 12 Q based on personal opinions as opposed to 13 14 facts. 15 Is that consistent with the 16 understanding you applied as part of your

17 analysis?
18 A Could you repeat your question and
19 that phrase?
20 Q Sure.

The word "subjective" can mean

22 based on personal opinion as opposed to fact.

23 Is that consistent with the

24 understanding of the word "subjective" you

applied as part of your analysis?

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1 Generally, yes. Certainly the Α 2 personal opinion part, and I think sometimes 3 personal opinions can be derived from facts, 4 but that's a hypothetical thing. That's not 5 at issue here. Just subjective can mean subject to 6 7 personal opinion. 8 Q Was it your opinion that where the 9 disputed claims state that a user of the 10 device is or is not perceiving any benefit 11 from an application, that is not subject to 12 personal opinion. 13 Is that fair? 14 Please restate your question. 15 Sure. Is it your opinion that where the 16 17 disputed claims state that a user of the 18 device is or is not perceiving any benefit 19 from an application, that's not subject to a 20 personal opinion? 21 Α That's correct, especially in the 22 context of these claims related to a 23 processor that's making a determination, and 24 that's explained clearly in this declaration 25 as well starting at paragraph 27.

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1	Q In the context of the disputed
2	claims, are there any instances when one user
3	might perceive a benefit from an application
4	and another user would not perceive a benefit
5	from that same application?
6	MR. DAVIS: Object to form.
7	A That is outside of the how a
8	person of skill interprets the claim
9	language, which is paragraph 27. I'll read
10	it for the record.
11	"This surrounding claim language
12	makes clear that the question of whether a
13	user is perceiving a benefit from the
14	application is not a subjective inquiry.
15	"The challenge claim recites that
16	one or more processors determine whether an
17	application is running in a background state
18	or is a foreground application.
19	"This determination considers
20	whether a user is or is not perceiving a
21	benefit from the application which a POSITA
22	would understand to be indicated by whether
23	the device is or is not performing operations
24	that are noticeable to the user.
25	"Any information from an

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1 application that is noticeable to a user is 2 expected to be perceived by the user and to 3 be beneficial to the user or else the 4 application would not waste resources 5 presenting it; i.e., making it noticeable." I think another point to add is 6 7 that a person of skill reading this claim 8 understands that a processor is making a 9 determination. The processor is not required 10 to read the user's mind. 11 Q So your declaration is 0kav. 12 submitted as an exhibit, and I appreciate 13 that there are other portions of your 14 declaration, but I'm -- I want to focus you 15 more on my question. 16 I'm not sure I got an answer to the 17 Maybe I did, but let me ask it auestion. 18 again and see if we can find some common 19 ground here. 20 In the context of the disputed 21 claims, are there any instances when one user 22 might perceive a benefit from an application 23 while another user would not perceive a 24 benefit from that same application? 25 Could you repeat your question?

1	Q Sure.
2	In the context of the disputed
3	claims, are there instances when one user
4	might perceive a benefit from an application
5	and another user would not perceive a benefit
6	from that same application?
7	A Not in the context of the claims.
8	The claims, as I state, presume
9	that if the application and the device are
10	performing an operation that is noticeable to
11	the user, then the user is capable of sensing
12	that as a benefit of the application.
13	Q Are you familiar with the concept
14	of a term of degree as it relates to patent
15	claims?
16	A I have encountered that phrase
17	before.
18	Q You don't have any opinion in this
19	particular case that the disputed term
20	involves a term of degree.
21	Is that correct?
22	A Could you ask that question again?
23	Q Sure.
24	Do you have any opinions as to
25	whether the disputed term involves a term of

Page 30 1 degree? 2 Α I don't think it involves a term of 3 degree. 4 Q 0kay. I think I understood you 5 previously to testify that according to the disputed claims, it's the device processor 6 7 that would determine whether a user perceives a benefit from an application. 8 9 Is that correct? 10 Could you repeat your question? 11 Q Sure. 12 I think I understood you previously to testify that according to the disputed 13 14 claims, it's the device processor that would 15 determine whether a user perceives a benefit 16 from an application. 17 Is that correct? 18 Yes, that's essentially the claim 19 language. 20 Q So I'm going to refocus our 21 attention on a portion of paragraph 27 that I 22 believe you just recently read that states, 23 "Whether a user is or is not perceiving a 24 benefit from the application" -- and I'm fast 25 forwarding a bit here -- "is indicated by

1 whether the device is or is not performing 2 operations that are noticeable to a user." 3 Is it your understanding that what 4 the claim means when it discusses determining 5 whether a user is perceiving a benefit from an application, that means whether or not the 6 7 device is performing operations that are noticeable to the user? 8 9 Yes. That is how a person of skill 10 would have interpreted it at the time of the 11 invention, and that's how I would have 12 interpreted it at the time of the invention, 13 and that's how I interpret it now. 14 Again, this claim is not about the 15 processor being required to read the user's 16 mind. 17 O The interpretation I just 18 questioned you about, that's the 19 interpretation that you applied across all of 20 the disputed claims? 21 With minor adjustments for minor 22 variations in claim language, yes. 23 And is that interpretation a binary 24 determination, meaning if the application and 25 operation is noticeable to the user, the user

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is perceiving a benefit, whereas if the 1 2 application operation is not noticeable to 3 the user, the user is not perceiving a 4 benefit. 5 Please restate your question. Q Sure. 6 7 I'm trying to determine whether or 8 not your interpretation of this disputed 9 phrase, "implies a binary determination," and 10 meaning that if the application operation is 11 noticeable to the user, that would be the 12 user is perceiving a benefit from that 13 application. 14 On the flip side, if the 15 application operation is not noticeable to 16 the user, that would mean the user is not 17 perceiving a benefit from that application. 18 Is that your understanding? 19 Within the scope of this claim, 20 what it means is that the processor would 21 determine that the application is running in 22 a background state when the user is not 23 directly interacting with that application, 24 and the user is not -- yeah, and the 25 application is not performing an operation

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1 that the noticeable to the user. 2 So if the application -- what that 3 means is that if the user is not directly 4 interacting with the application and the 5 application is not performing an operation that is noticeable to the user, then ves. 6 7 that's -- that's the background state. 8 Q Okay. 9 Or no, that's not the background 10 state. Sorry. 11 Q Yeah, I understood. 12 So let me just try and refocus our 13 attention to just the perceiving a benefit 14 portion. 15 Is it the case that if an application is not performing an operation 16 17 that is noticeable to the user, the user is 18 not perceiving any benefit from that 19 application? 20 Α Within the -- within the language 21 of this particular claim and the processor's 22 determination, yes, I believe that's correct. 23 Q 0kav. And on the converse of that 24 would be in the context of these claims, if 25 an application is performing an operation

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that is noticeable to the user, the user 1 2 would be perceiving a benefit from that 3 application. 4 Correct? 5 Could you state your question again? 6 7 O Yeah. 8 I'm intending to just take the flip 9 side of what I just stated and we agreed to, 10 but if I'm not saying it correctly, let me 11 know. 12 And my question is in the context 13 of the disputed claims if an application is 14 performing an operation that is noticeable to 15 the user, the user will be perceiving a 16 benefit from that application. 17 Is that correct? 18 Α Yes. 19 Okay. And remaining in 20 paragraph 27, you state that -- I'm reading the last sentence -- "Any information from an 21 22 application that is noticeable to a user is 23 expected to be perceived by the user and to 24 be beneficial to the user," and your sentence 25 goes on.

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1 Do you see that sentence? 2 (Witness reviewing.) Α 3 Yes, I see it. 4 And I assume we can agree that none 5 of the disputed claims recite the phrase, "Expected to be perceived by the user." 6 7 Can we agree on that? The claims do not state that 8 Α 9 explicitly. 10 Q According to your interpretation of 11 the disputed terms, there's an expectation 12 that every operation that an application 13 performs and a user notices would be 14 perceived as beneficial. 15 Correct? MR. DAVIS: Object to form. 16 17 Α Could you state your question 18 again? 19 Q Sure. 20 According to your interpretation of 21 the disputed terms, there's an expectation 22 that every operation that an application 23 performs and a user notices would be 24 perceived as beneficial. 25 Correct?

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MR. DAVIS: Same objection. 1 2 Your wording is a little different 3 than the claim. 4 Perceiving — perceiving any 5 benefit of the application, the wording of the claim is, "Perceiving any benefit," which 6 7 I and a person of skill would interpret it as 8 perceiving any benefit of the application. 9 This claim, you know, the claim 10 language is not -- the claim language doesn't 11 say perceiving a great benefit or puts -- the 12 claim doesn't put some degree on it. It 13 says, "Perceiving any benefits." It's 14 binary, zero or some benefit, small or large, 15 so a person of skill interprets benefit as benefit of the application, "Perceiving any 16 benefit of the application." 17 18 This claim is not about whether the 19 user thinks the benefit is trivial or life 20 changing. The claim is simply about whether 21 the processor and the application are 22 performing an operation that's noticeable to 23 the user. I didn't use the word 24 Q Okay. 25 "great" anywhere in my question, so I'm not

Page 37 1 sure why that was incorporated into your 2 answer. 3 So I'll reask my question again, 4 which is: According to your interpretation 5 of the disputed terms, is there an expectation that every operation that an 6 7 application performs and a user notices would be perceived as a benefit of that 8 9 application? 10 MR. DAVIS: Same objection. 11 Α Yeah. Your question changed, 12 because I know in the first incarnation you 13 used the word "beneficial." So could you 14 restate your question, the exact question you 15 iust asked? Q 16 I will. I was trying to 17 incorporate from your language so that we 18 could reach a common ground and address some 19 of the distinctions I heard you'd be making, 20 so I'll reask the question that I just asked. 21 According to your interpretation of 22 the disputed terms, is there an expectation 23 that every operation that an application 24 performs and a user notices would be 25 perceived as a benefit of that application?

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1 MR. DAVIS: Objection to form. 2 Please give me your question one 3 more time. 4 Q Sure. 5 According to your interpretation of the disputed terms, is there an expectation 6 7 that every operation that an application performs and a user notices would be 8 9 perceived as a benefit of that application? 10 MR. DAVIS: Same objection. 11 I will answer your question, but Α 12 before that I want to put into the record the 13 dictionary definitions of perceive as stated 14 in my declaration, which would be to become 15 aware of directly by the senses, especially 16 to see or hear. So that is my understanding of the 17 18 word "perceived," and I believe that the 19 answer to your question is yes, but give me 20 your question one last time. 21 Q Sure. 22 According to your interpretation of 23 the disputed terms, is there an expectation 24 that every operation that an application 25 performs and a user notices would be

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1	perceived as a benefit of that application?	
2	A At least within the scope of this	
3	claim at the time the processor is	
4	determining, then yes, I believe the answer	
5	is yes.	
6	I state that in my paragraph 27,	
7	"Any information from an application that is	
8	noticeable to a user is expected to be	
9	perceived by the user, i.e., seen, heard or	
10	felt, and to be beneficial to the user or	
11	else the application would not waste	
12	resources presenting it."	
13	Yeah, that's in my declaration. I	
14	stand behind it. I think that's what your	
15	question was about.	
16	Q In your experience with mobile	
17	device applications, did the applications	
18	ever provide information that a user notices	
19	but would not believe to be beneficial?	
20	A Well, benefit okay. So claim 2	
21	uses the word "benefit." A person of skill	
22	interprets that as a benefit of the	
23	application.	
24	So in that context, what is your	
25	question again?	

Page 40 1 Q Sure. 2 I'm asking in the context of mobile 3 devices. Do you have a mobile device, a 4 mobile phone? 5 Yes, I do. Does vour mobile device ever 6 7 provide you with information within an 8 application that doesn't provide any benefit 9 to you? Α I consider anything an application 10 11 does to be a benefit of that application. 12 Again, the claim is not about what any -- you know, the value that any given 13 14 user may subjectively give to a benefit. 15 claim is simply: Does the device perform an operation that's noticeable and that is 16 17 considered a benefit of the application? 18 Can you think of any examples where 19 a mobile application provides noticeable 20 information that the user might not care 21 about? 22 That's a hypothetical. I haven't Α 23 thought about it or don't have an opinion. 24 Do you have a specific case, case 25 study?

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Q	l was	iust	wondering,	sitting	here		

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1 2 right now, can you think of any instances 3 where a mobile application would provide 4 noticeable information that a particular user 5 wouldn't have any interest in? Not as I sit here today. 6 7 Again, that's a subjective and --8 that's, you know, that's -- that would depend 9 on the user. 10 Q Just sitting here today, you can't 11 provide me any examples of an instance where 12 a mobile application provides noticeable 13 information to a user that a particular user 14 would not have any interest in. 15 Is that fair? Yeah, as I sit here, I don't. 16 17 Again, that's outside of the scope of the 18 claim. 19 I will turn your attention to 20 paragraph 29. Just let me know when you're 21 there. 22 I'm there. Α 0kay. 23 0kav. At the start of this 24 paragraph you start by discussing information 25 displayed on the device's screen.

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1 Do you see that in the first 2 sentence? Yes, I do. 3 Α 4 0kav. And that would be 5 information that a user could perceive using his or her senses. 6 7 Correct? 8 Yes. 9 Okay. Further down that paragraph, 10 you state, "A POSITA would have understood that such information would constitute a 11 12 benefit to the user regardless of the user's 13 subjective opinions." 14 Do you see that? 15 Yes. That's what we've been 16 discussing. 17 And the information you're 18 referring to in that second sentence would 19 include information that appears on the device's screen. 20 21 Correct? 22 I wanted to reread all of Α 23 paragraph 29. Could you state your question 24 again? 25 Q Sure.

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1 The information you're referring to 2 and the sentence I read, that begins, "A 3 POSITA would have understood that such 4 information, that information would include 5 information appearing on the device display." Correct? 6 7 That's correct. Yes. 8 So under your interpretation of the 9 disputed terms, any information that appears 10 on a device's display screen will be perceived as a benefit to the claim's user. 11 Correct? 12 13 A benefit of the application, yes. I would consider information displayed on the 14 15 device's screen to be noticeable to the user. So within the -- within the scope 16 17 of all the other claim language about the 18 processor and the application, et cetera, 19 applying -- I will follow -- that applies as 20 well. 21 Simply put, information viewed on 22 the display screen is noticeable to the user, 23 and that is a benefit of the application, as 24 I stated before. 25 If it weren't, the application

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1	would not have been programmed to waste the
2	resources to present it.
3	Q In general, do you agree that
4	applications can have features that benefit
5	some users but not other users?
6	A Are you asking a question about
7	terms of degree?
8	Q No, I'm just asking the question
9	about your general understanding of software
10	applications and whether or not you agree
11	with me that applications such as Smartphone
12	apps can have some features that benefit some
13	users but not others.
14	MR. DAVIS: Objection to form.
15	A Yeah, that that's a
16	hypothetical. Do you have a specific case?
17	Q I'm just asking whether you can
18	agree with me that there exists Smartphone
19	applications or apps that have features that
20	would benefit some users and not others.
21	A That's outside the scope of the
22	claim, for one.
23	Do you mean varying degrees of
24	benefit or zero benefit? I can I don't
25	know that any feature of any app would have

Page	45	
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1	zero benefit to a user.	
2	Q Okay. So sitting here today, you	
3	can't think of an example of an application	
4	that would have a feature that would provide	
5	zero benefit to any user?	
6	Let me rephrase that, because that	
7	last part was ambiguous.	
8	Sitting here today, you cannot	
9	think of an example of an app, a Smartphone	
10	app, that would have a feature that would	
11	provide zero benefit to a user?	
12	A Just to make sure I have this	
13	right, go ahead and restate the question.	
14	Q Sitting here today, you cannot	
15	think of an example of a Smartphone app that	
16	would have a feature that would provide zero	
17	benefit to a user.	
18	Is that correct?	
19	A That's a true statement.	
20	Q Okay. Let's turn to paragraph a	
21	portion of paragraph 29 that you referenced	
22	earlier where you provide certain dictionary	
23	definitions.	
24	Are you familiar with that portion	
25	of your declaration?	
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1 Yes. Α 2 You don't include a definition of 3 the word "benefit" in your declaration. 4 Is that right? 5 (Witness reviewing.) Α I think we would need to go through 6 7 all of the attachments and extend the examples. I thought that -- okay. 8 9 Yeah, at least in my declaration I 10 note that the Oxford English dictionary defines benefit as, "For the advantage of or 11 12 on behalf of." 13 So can you go back and ask the 14 question again. 15 Q Sure. And I understand you have a 16

of paragraph 29.

Q Yeah. I was asking whether or not anywhere in your declaration you discuss the definition of the word "benefit."

A (Witness reviewing.)

definition for the phrase, "For the benefit

of." Is that where you were just reading

17

18

19

20

from?

Yes, I was reciting towards the end

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1	Could you ask your question again?
2	Q Yeah. I'm just asking whether or
3	not your declaration discusses a definition
4	of the word "benefit."
5	A I would need to review all of the
6	attachments. I searched my declaration for
7	benefit, and I think that it addresses what
8	benefit means, including examples from
9	well, an excerpt from the '701 patent.
10	Anyway, I'll stop there.
11	I believe that the I believe
12	that the declaration sufficiently addresses
13	what a person of skill would understand a
14	benefit to be.
15	Q Let me narrow my question.
16	Your declaration doesn't provide
17	any dictionary definition of the word
18	"Benefit."
19	Correct?
20	A I would disagree with that. I
21	think that that paragraph 29 defining, "For
22	the benefit of," even though that's a phrase,
23	it it strongly equates benefit the
24	single word "benefit" with the single word
25	"advantage. "

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1	Q So do you believe that the plain
2	meaning of the word "benefit" is advantage?
3	A I think that's one example of a
4	benefit, or one example description is that
5	it's an advantage.
6	Q Did you review any other
7	definitions of the word dictionary
8	definitions of the word "benefit" in the
9	context of your analysis for your
10	declaration?
11	A Not that I recall.
12	Q And are you applying the ordinary
13	meaning of the word "benefit" when you're
14	interpreting the disputed terms?
15	A Yes, I am.
16	Q What is the ordinary meaning of the
17	word "benefit"?
18	A Helpful, advantage. I think those
19	are applicable.
20	Q And what is helpful or what is an
21	advantage is a subjective determination.
22	Isn't it?
23	A Not in the scope of these claims.
24	The benefit is not used in this claim as a
25	term of degree. It's zero benefit or

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1 non-zero benefit. 2 And a person of skill, as I said 3 many times, equates that, given that a 4 processor has to make a determination with 5 whether the application is performing an operation that's noticeable to the user. 6 7 Would you agree that where there's 8 a term used in accordance with its plain 9 meaning, a court should not recharacterize it 10 using different language? I believe that's a statement in 11 12 legal principle sections of my declaration 13 here, but there's no -- there's no 14 reinterpretation of benefit required, you 15 know, or performed. Do you agree that -- strike that. 16 17 Do you agree that what might be 18 considered an advantage to one person might 19 not be considered an advantage to another 20 person? 21 Α I think you asked me the exact same 22 question before but used the word "benefit" 23 instead of "advantage," so my answer is 24 already on the record. That's outside the 25 scope of this claim and these patents.

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1 How is your line of questioning 2 going? We will take a break if you've got a 3 lot longer. Finish the line of questioning 4 and we'll take a break. 5 Q Sure. 6 Let me just ask you, do you agree 7 under the plain meaning of the word "benefit," whether something provides a 8 9 benefit is a personal opinion? 10 That's outside the scope of the 11 claim language. The claim language turns on 12 the benefit of the application, and benefit 13 of the application is not subjective. We've 14 discussed that many times already. 15 Let me just ask you, in the context 16 of the plain and ordinary meaning of the word "benefit" as it would appear in the 17 18 dictionary, do you agree that whether 19 something provides a benefit is based on 20 personal opinion?

A So you're saying completely outside of processors and devices and computers and applications, you're talking about the stock market or something? Could you give a specific example?

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1	Q I'm just talking about the plain	
2	meaning of the word "benefit" as it would be	
3	in a dictionary.	
4	Applying that main meaning of	
5	benefit, do you agree that whether something	
6	provides a benefit is based on personal	
7	opinion?	
8	A Completely outside of the context	
9	of this claim. My answer is maybe yes, maybe	
10	no. Depends on the specific situation.	
11	Q So under just the plain and	
12	ordinary meaning of the word "benefit," there	
13	are instances where one person might perceive	
14	something as a benefit while another person	
15	does not perceive something as a benefit.	
16	Do you agree with that?	
17	A Outside of the context of this	
18	patent and this claim? Maybe yes, maybe no.	
19	We can I would want to go through a	
20	specific case study.	
21	Q One last question, and I'll direct	
22	your attention back to claim 2 as it's copied	
23	into your declaration on page 7.	
24	Let me know when you're there.	
25	A Yes.	

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1	Q The claim ends in, "Perceiving any
2	benefit from that application."
3	Are you interpreting that to mean
4	perceiving any benefit of that application?
5	A Well, I replace "benefit"
6	benefit means benefit of that application, so
7	I interpreted it as benefit of that
8	application from that application.
9	Q Is there any difference between the
10	language "benefit of that application" and
11	"benefit from that application"?
12	A I think there's a difference.
13	There's some overlap, but they're different.
14	Q What differences can you think of?
15	A Well, just the what the term
16	means. I would have to I'd have to think
17	about it. I have not considered that
18	exactly. There's definitely overlap.
19	From means benefit of that
20	application means benefit related to that
21	application, and from that application means
22	as a result of.
23	There's a slight difference.
24	There's some overlap. I would need more time
25	to give you a precise answer.

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1 So there's some overlap in Q 0kay. 2 scope between the terms "benefit from that application" versus "benefit of that 3 4 application, "but there's also some 5 difference in the scope between those two 6 phrases. 7 Is that fair? There may be some difference in 8 9 scope. I said I would want to analyze that 10 in detail before I gave you a final answer. Q 11 0kav. 12 MR. THOMPSON: I think this is a 13 good time to take a break. THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are off the 14 15 record. The time is 9:16 a.m. 16 17 (Brief recess taken.) THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on 18 19 the record. The time is 9:27 a.m. 20 21 Q Dr. Chrissan, can I turn your 22 attention back to claim 2 of the '701 patent 23 as it appears on page 7 of your declaration? Α 24 Yes. 25 And let's focus on the portion of

Page 54 1 the claim that says, "Perceiving any benefit 2 from that application." 3 Do you see that? 4 Yes, I see that. 5 0kay. I wanted to clarify something that 6 7 we talked about before the break, a benefit of the application versus from the 8 9 application. 10 So as I mentioned in my -- in one 11 of my answers, a benefit of the app is a 12 benefit provided by the application or 13 programmed into the application, whereas the benefit from that application refers to the 14 15 noticeable part of a person of skills 16 interpretation, and that the app is 17 performing an application that's noticeable 18 to the user. 19 Q So that I'm clear, is it still your 20 testimony that the phrase "benefit from that 21 application" may have a difference in scope 22 compared to the phrase "benefit of that 23 application"? 24 My answer remains the same. They 25 are -- there is overlap, but there is some

Page 55 "Of" and "from" are two 1 difference. 2 different words. 3 Q 0kav. And your interpretation of 4 the claim -- the claim would replace "benefit from that application" with "benefit of that 5 application." 6 7 Is that still true? 8 No, that's not correct. I said my 9 interpretation would replace "benefit from 10 that application" with "benefit of that application from that application." 11 12 So in other words, benefit refers 13 to a benefit programmed into or provided by 14 the application. That's how a person of 15 skill would understand the word "benefit". 16 That's the only clarification. 17 I think I understand now. O 0kay. 18 Your interpretation, your 19 interpretation of the claim replaces "benefit 20 from that application" with "benefit of that 21 application, " from that application. Is that correct? 22 23 That's how a person of skill would 24 interpret the claim, yes. 25 Q Okay. Did you have any

Page 56 1 conversations during the break with your 2 counsel about your response to that question? 3 Α No, I did not. 4 0kay. 5 We did not talk at all. That's unfortunate, because Chris 6 7 seems like a really nice guy. 8 0kay. Looking back at claim 2, I 9 want to focus you on the portion that we were 10 just discussing, which is perceiving any 11 benefit from that application. 12 Α Yes. 13 If I were to remove the portion of 14 that phrase that says, "Any benefit from," 15 such that the claim just read, "Perceiving that application," how would that affect the 16 17 scope of the claim, if at all? 18 MR. DAVIS: Objection to form. 19 I don't have an opinion on that. 20 wouldn't be able to give you one on the fly. 21 I would have to go back and read everything 22 in detail. 23 0kav. So just sitting here today, 24 you cannot identify for me any difference in 25 your interpretation of the claim as written

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1 versus if I remove the term "any benefit from. " 2 Is that correct? 3 4 That's not what I said. I said I 5 don't have an opinion one way or the other. I would need to go off and do a full 6 7 analysis. Q 8 That's why I said, "Sitting here 9 today. " 10 Without going off and doing a full 11 analysis, you cannot identify for me any 12 difference between your interpretation of the 13 claim as written versus if I remove the terms, "any benefit from," from the longer 14 15 phrase.

16 Is that correct?

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A Intuitively, it seems as though there would be some difference. I'm not in a position to analyze it and identify the answer to your question right now as I sit here.

Q Just sitting here right now, can you identify any differences in claim scope for claim 2 as written versus if I remove the words "any benefit from"?

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1 Α My answer is the same. 2 Intuitively, it seems as though there should 3 be a difference, but I would need to analyze 4 everything in full. 5 How much time do you want to give me? 6 7 O I'm just wondering if you were able 8 to provide any differences, but if you need 9 to go off and take time to do that, we can 10 move on. 11 Let me ask you a different 12 question. 13 Α Instantaneously, I -- it's 14 something that I haven't thought about. 15 What if I replaced the word "benefit" in the disputed phrase with 16 "operation"? Does that affect the scope of 17 18 the claims under your interpretation? 19 That would make the claim significantly different. I don't have an 20 21 opinion on that, either. 22 Q 0kay. Can you identify what a 23 single difference in the scope of the claim 24 if I replaced the word "benefit" within the 25 disputed phrase to the word "operation"?

Α Well, because operation can mean so

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1 2 many different things with respect to 3 computers and devices and applications. 4 Benefit does mean something. 5 benefit of the application is some feature. I used the word "helpful." 6 7 Typically a programmer of an application considers a benefit a feature from the user's 8 9 standpoint. 10 Operation can mean anything. Can you give me an example of an 11 Q 12 instance when if I replace the word "benefit" 13 with "operation," it would change whether or 14 not this particular phrase is satisfied? 15 Again, I -- I don't have an answer 16 on the fly. I've learned not to provide, you 17 know, answers that take hours of 18 analysis in -- you know, I've learned not 19 to -- I've learned not to answer questions 20 that take hours of analysis in five seconds, 21 because after this deposition I'll think of 22 something else or some different way I should 23 have put it or something else that I should 24 have thought of. 25 But I explained -- I gave a

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1 reasonably thorough explanation of why I 2 thought "operation" would change the scope of 3 the claim or might change the scope of the 4 claim significantly. 5 I'm just wondering whether you can give me an example, a real life example of an 6 7 instance when a user would perceive a benefit 8 from that application, while a user would not 9 receive an operation from the application, or 10 vice versa. 11 Α Now, again, the claim scope would 12 change enough that I wouldn't even try to 13 come up a with hypothetical or a specific 14 example on the fly right here. 15 I gave you an overall explanation that operation is not -- is different than 16 benefit. 17 18 Yeah, I'm just trying to understand 19 how it's different under your interpretation, 20 and I'm asking whether you can give me an 21 example that illustrates your opinion as to 22 how it's different. 23 Just saying it's different, 24 unfortunately, isn't as helpful as if you 25 could explain an example.

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		i
1	A I described my interpretation of	
2	benefit. I described my interpretation of	
3	operation as much broader and more general	
4	than benefit, so I think that's sufficient.	
5	Any specific example, I'd have to	
6	go off and analyze it.	
7	Q So then it would be if	
8	perceiving an operation, in your opinion, is	
9	more general than perceiving a benefit,	
10	presumably there would be instances where a	
11	user could perceive an operation from an	
12	application but not perceive a benefit from	
13	an application.	
14	Is that correct?	
15	A I did not say that perceiving any	
16	operation is more general than perceiving any	
17	benefit.	
18	I said it just seems to me as	
19	though it doesn't seem. As a person of	
20	skill, I know that the word "operation" has a	
21	much broader interpretation to a person of	
22	skill than the word "benefit". I didn't add	
23	any "perceiving" or any other words of the	
24	claim.	
25	That's why I'm saying I would need	

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to go off and do a full analysis within the
scope of all the other claim language.
Q So it's your opinion that operation
is broader than benefit.
Correct?
A Yes, that's what I stated.
Generally speaking, the word "operation" is
broader than the word "benefit" in the
context of computing devices.
Q If I replace the word "benefit" in
a claim with "noticeable operation," does
that change the scope of the disputed term?
MR. DAVIS: I will object to form.
A I believe in my declaration that I
say this is paragraph 27 "This
determination considers whether a user is or
is not perceiving a benefit from the
application which a POSITA would understand
to be indicated by whether the device is or
is not performing operations that are
noticeable to the user."
So I'd say you're pretty close. I
would again, I can't give you a yes or no
without going back and evaluating every word
just to be sure that I don't make a mistake,

Page 63 1 but noticeable operation is -- seems to be 2 pretty close to the opinion I state in 27, 3 which is the opinion of a person of skill. 4 If I were to replace "benefit" 5 within the disputed terms with "noticeable operation, " sitting here today, you can't 6 7 think of any differences that would change 8 the claim scope according to your 9 interpretation. 10 Is that fair? 11 MR. DAVIS: Same objection. 12 Could you ask your question again? Α 13 If I were to replace "benefit" Q 14 within the disputed terms with "noticeable 15 operation," sitting here today, can you think of any differences -- let me phrase it a 16 17 little bit differently. 18 If I were to replace the word 19 "benefit" within the disputed terms with the words "noticeable operation," would that 20 21 change the scope of the claims, the disputed 22 claim terms according to your interpretation? 23 MR. DAVIS: Object to form. 24 I would want to qualify it.

would not use that language exactly.

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say "noticeable operation" related to a 1 2 feature or benefit. 3 So, again, you're pretty close, but 4 before I would say exactly, I would want to 5 do a thorough analysis, because, you know, my opinion is if the user is going to notice --6 7 if the user is going to perceive, sense, see, 8 hear, feel if the phone vibrates, if a user 9 is going to see, hear or feel a benefit, then 10 the user is going to notice an operation 11 that's associated with a feature or benefit. 12 So you're pretty close, but I would want to think about it a little bit before I 13 14 said that the claim scope is exact. 15 Sitting here right now 16 without further analysis, can you identify 17 for me any differences in the claim scope of 18 the disputed terms if I replace the word "benefit" with "noticeable operation"? 19 20 Α I already answered your question. 21 It's on the record. It's the same that I 22 said before. 23 The answer is no? 24 The answer is there might be. 25 might want to put in a couple of extra words

Page 65 to clarify that the noticeable operation is 1 2 related to a feature. 3 Again, we're getting into territory 4 that I haven't -- I didn't plot through or 5 form an opinion on. So, you know, I'm saying, yeah, 6 you're generally close, but I would need to 7 8 go off and do a thorough analysis before I 9 agreed exactly in terms of how a person of 10 skill would interpret, you know, all of these 11 details and changes. 12 Q Let's look back at paragraph 30 of your declaration. 13 14 Yes. 15 And there's an example you 0kav. provide in here -- and I'm paraphrasing a 16 17 bit, but please feel free to refresh yourself 18 with the hypothetical. It involves a music 19 application, for example, Spotify running as 20 a foreground application and then at some 21 point the user, they stop directly 22 interacting with their device and they place 23 it on the table, and then they're still 24 perceiving a benefit from the application 25 because the music is continuing to play.

1	Do you recall that hypothetical?
2	A Let me read the answer to your
3	question is yes. Let me read paragraph 30.
4	Q Sure.
5	A (Witness reviewing.)
6	Okay. What is your question about
7	paragraph 30?
8	Q You state towards the end of that
9	paragraph that, "The application would still
10	be considered a foreground application and
11	not in a background state because the user is
12	perceiving a benefit from the music
13	application."
14	Do you see that?
15	A Yeah, the user is sensing the
16	music, hearing the music.
17	Q And is that why your opinion, the
18	user is still perceiving a benefit from the
19	application, because the user still is
20	hearing the music?
21	A Yes, I consider that an operation
22	that is noticeable to the user.
23	Q Okay. Let's now extend your
24	hypothetical, and the user has is not
25	interacting with the application. They

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1	placed it on the table and they put in their
2	ears some really effective earplugs so they
3	can't hear a thing.
4	Do you understand the hypothetical
5	so far?
6	A Yes, I do.
7	Q Is that user still perceiving a
8	benefit from the music application?
9	A I'll refer to 27. Within the scope
10	of the claim, the answer is yes.
11	And as I say at the end of
12	paragraph 27, any information from an
13	application that is noticeable to a user is
14	expected to be perceived by the user and to
15	be beneficial to the user, or else the
16	application would not waste resources
17	presenting it.
18	Whether the user puts in earplugs
19	is outside of the scope of the claim and my
20	analysis.
21	As I mentioned earlier in this
22	deposition, it's the claim states that a
23	processor is configured to determine. A
24	person of skill interpreting and implementing
25	that claim understands that the processor

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1 doesn't -- you know, is not required to have 2 a connection to the user's brain or read the 3 user's mind or consider whether the user has 4 put in earplugs in or not. 5 The processor is simply configured to determine, and then -- you know, I won't 6 7 recite the rest of the claim, and that's 8 based on whether the processor and the device 9 are performing an operation that is 10 noticeable to a user that's actually 11 interacting with and paying attention to the 12 device. That's how a person of skill 13 interprets the claim. 14 Well, you agree that the person 15 with earplugs in won't notice the music 16 application playing music. 17 Correct? 18 Under your hypothesis, that person 19 wouldn't hear the music. They still may be 20 aware of it. 21 Q How did the processor know whether 22 the user is noticing the music application or 23 not? 24 Α Well, that gets back to my previous 25 answer. That's outside of the scope of the

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1 claim. 2 The processor is not required to 3 know if the user has put in earplugs. The 4 processor is not required to know if the, you 5 know, the processor is not required to read the user's mind or have a wire into the 6 7 user's brain. A person of skill understands that 8 9 that's not within the scope of the claim. 10 Let's just continue in my 11 hypothetical, that the user who put in the 12 earphones, they're not aware of the music 13 playing anymore. They can't hear it. 14 They're not aware that it's playing. 15 In that instance, is the music 16 application performing a noticeable 17 operation? 18 Α Yes. 19 How so? 20 If the music application is still 21 playing music, it's noticeable to a user that 22 is -- that is there or presumed to be there 23 and interacting formally with the phone. 24 Q So if the application is Okay. 25 playing music, has a really good battery life

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and the user flies across the country from 1 2 the United States to China. is the user still 3 perceiving the benefit from that application? 4 That is far outside the scope of 5 the claim. At that point they're so far disconnected that the user may not be 6 7 perceiving in terms of — to the extent 8 perceiving means see, hear, feel, be aware 9 of, at that point the user may not be 10 perceiving the phone because there's --11 because at that point they're so far 12 disconnected and it's so far outside the 13 claim, but the processor is still doing 14 something noticeable to any user that happens 15 to be interacting with it. or. you know. 16 operating with it as you and I would normally 17 use and work with and operate our device. 18 So if the person left their phone 19 on the table and traveled to China where they 20 can no longer see or hear their phone, would 21 they satisfy the requirement of perceiving a 22 benefit from the application? 23 At that point they're not even a 24 user of the device. It's just -- that's --25 yeah, at that point they're not even a user

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of the device. It's so far fetched that the 1 2 claim interpretation has been completely 3 distorted. 4 O What if the user put the phone 5 down, just took the dog for a walk in the front yard and they can't see or hear the 6 7 device anymore? Are they still perceiving a 8 benefit from the application? 9 My answer is the same. The back 10 yard or the next door neighbor or China, at 11 some point they don't even qualify as a user 12 of the device, even if they happen to be the 13 owner of it. 14 You know, the -- as I mention in 15 claim 27, a person of skill interprets this 16 as meaning that the user of the device is, in 17 fact, able to see, feel, hear the device. How is a -- let's take a deaf 18 19 A deaf user of the phone can't hear 20 the music application. Correct? 21 22 Α Under your hypothetical, we 0kav. 23 can -- we can take that as a given in your 24 hypothetical. 25 Would a deaf person be perceiving

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1 any benefit from the music application if 2 they set it down on the table and walked 3 away? 4 Α I can't answer that as I sit here. 5 I only know that the person presumably wouldn't be able to hear it. 6 7 Again, that's outside of the scope 8 of how a person of skill interprets this 9 claim. 10 What do you mean when you say that? 11 Well, I say -- I refer to my -- at Α 12 the end of my paragraph 27. In a deaf 13 person, it's certainly a corner case. 14 My -- my declaration at the end of 15 paragraph 27 says, "Any information from an 16 application that is noticeable to a user is 17 expected to be perceived by the user, wherein 18 perceived means sensed, see, feel, optically 19 recognized -- I'm sorry -- see, here, 20 optically recognized, et cetera, by the user 21 and to be beneficial to the user, or else the 22 application would not waste resources 23 presenting it." 24 Your example of a deaf person 25 breaks that presumption, but this is the

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1	presumption that a person of skill has when
2	programming and operating or when
3	programming the device.
4	I can say that because by the time
5	this patent rolled around, I had been making
6	electronic devices for 20 years.
7	Q Right. So then would at the
8	point in time when a deaf person is not
9	interacting with the music app and they place
10	the phone on the table and they walk away ten
11	feet, is the deaf person perceiving any
12	benefit from the application?
13	A To me, at least with respect to
14	hearing, that's the same hypothetical as the
15	back yard, the next door neighbor or China.
16	Possibly not.
17	Q So in that context, would the
18	application be in a background state?
19	A Well, again, that's a completely
20	separate question, because your hypothetical
21	does not apply to the claim.
22	Q How does my hypothetical not apply
23	to the claim?
24	A A person of skill presumes that any
25	information from an application that is

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1 noticeable to a user is expected to be 2 perceived by the user and to be beneficial to 3 the user, or else the application would not 4 waste resources presenting it. 5 This is a variation. All your questions are somewhat variations on the same 6 7 theme, so my answers will be essentially the 8 same answer. 9 You know, the China, deaf -- I 10 forget what the other one was -- but it all 11 boils down to the fact that if the -- let me 12 get back to the language of claim 2. "The 13 processor has to make a determination," and 14 if the -- if a device -- if an application is 15 playing music out the speaker of a device. 16 according to this claim the processor is not 17 going to consider that running in a 18 background state. 19 Along the same theme that I said 20 before, a person of skill interpreting and 21 implementing this claim understands that the 22 processor is not required to read the user's 23 mind, have a direct connection to the user's 24 brain, understand if the user is deaf, that's outside of the scope of the claim. 25

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1	That's why I said your hypothetical
2	is outside the scope of the claim.
3	Q Okay. So in the returning to
4	the example of the person leaving their phone
5	on the table and taking a plane to China, and
6	the application, the music application is
7	still playing the music, is that an instance
8	when the application will still be in a
9	foreground state even though the user is not
10	directly acting with the application and is
11	not receiving a benefit from that
12	application?
13	A And my answer is the same as
14	before. At that point the person doesn't
15	even qualify as a user of the device. It's a
16	completely different claim interpretation.
17	Q How close do you have to be to the
18	phone to qualify as a user of the device?
19	A As I said in my paragraph 27, any
20	information from an application that is
21	noticeable to the user is expected to be
22	perceived by the user and to be beneficial to
23	the user, or else the application would not
24	waste resources presenting it.
25	So close enough to see and be able
1	

Page 76 1 to see the screen for a noticeable operation that's visual related, close enough and able 2 3 to hear for a operation that is noticeable by 4 hearing -- yeah, close enough and able to 5 hear for an operation that is related to hearing, et cetera. 6 7 The claim -- there's no requirement 8 to the claim of how close. It's just able to 9 see, hear, feel, be aware of the operation 10 that is noticeable to the user. 11 Q Under your interpretation of the disputed claims, the term "user" has a 12 13 requirement of a person that can perceive the 14 device. 15 Is that correct? Let me strike that. That's not the 16 17 question that I wanted to ask. 18 Under your interpretation of the 19 disputed claims, the term "user" has a 20 requirement of being a person that 21 concurrently perceives the device. 22 Is that correct? 23 The claim term is user of the 24 I do not opine in this declaration device. 25 on exactly what qualifies as a user of the

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1 device. 2 Again, in order to do that, if you 3 wanted me to, it would take -- it would take 4 longer than you want to give me right now. 5 But at a high level, the user of the device does have plain and ordinary 6 7 meaning as the person that uses the device, 8 not a person who happens to own the device 9 but doesn't take it with him or her to China. 10 Does a user cease to be -- does a 11 person -- strike that. I will start again. 12 Does a person cease to be a user of 13 the device as that term is used in the 14 disputed claims if the person walks outside 15 their house? As I stated before, I'm not 16 17 prepared to get into exact, you know, 18 thorough analysis of when a user -- what does 19 or does not qualify as a user of the device. 20 But generally, yes, a person far 21 enough from the device that they have no 22 connection to it, a person of skill would 23 understand that that is not a user of the 24 device. 25 Q How far does a person have to go to

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have no connection to their device and no 1 2 longer be a user of the device under the 3 terms of the claims? 4 I already answered that question. 5 If you can, just take my last answer. not prepared to give an exact definition. 6 7 But, you know, plain and ordinary 8 meaning to a person of skill or even to a 9 commoner or a general layperson, it generally 10 understands that if you're too far from your 11 phone to have any connection to it of any --12 I don't want to get into specific words --13 but anyone would recognize, including a 14 person of skill, that there is at some point, 15 you know, a lack of association or connection 16 or distance you can have with your phone such that you would not be considered a user of it 17 18 under the -- under the scope of this claim. 19 Let's talk for a second about a hypothetical alarm application, Smartphone 20 21 alarm application. 22 Are you familiar with such 23 applications? I am somewhat familiar with those. 24 25 Let's say there's an alarm Q 0kav.

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application that that's sole purpose it to 1 2 use heavy metal music to wake up the device 3 user at 3:00 a.m. in the morning, and within 4 the app there's terribly limited features. 5 You can't change the type of music or the wake-up time. 6 7 Does that make sense so far? 8 Α You mean an alarm on your phone. 9 Right? 10 Q Yes. I was thinking of a home alarm 11 12 system when you said, "Alarm." 13 That's why the difference is --14 that's an example of how differences in, you 15 know, the way people think of things can be so different. 16 So it's important not -- for me not 17 18 to give answers on the fly and to go -- to 19 hypotheticals, but go ahead and ask your 20 hypothetical and I'll do my best. 21 But we're talking about an app on 22 your phone, and you can't control the time 23 and you can't control the music. 24 3:00 a.m., wake up every Correct. 25 day to heavy metal.

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Are you with me so far? 1 2 Okay. 3 Q Now we're going to consider my 4 grandmother who hates heavy metal music more 5 than any other type of music. She really hates waking up before 6:00 a.m. 6 7 Still with me? 8 I'm with you. 9 All right. And would you agree 10 with me that if this application is running 11 and wakes up my grandmother at 3:00 a.m., 12 that will be something that is noticeable to 13 her. Correct? 14 15 Yes, that would be noticeable to 16 her. 17 O And under your claim 18 interpretation, if I install this app on my 19 grandmom's phone and it wakes her up at 20 3:00 a.m. every day with heavy metal music, 21 and she's a device user, would she perceive a 22 benefit from that application? 23 I would have a number of additional 24 questions about your hypothetical that I --25 I'm not sure I would even come up with all of

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1	them right now.
2	But either way, I still resort to
3	my opinion in my paragraph 27. Any
4	information from an application that is
5	noticeable to a user is expected to be
6	perceived by the user and to be beneficial to
7	the user or else the application would not
8	waste resources presenting it.
9	It goes back to the same theme that
10	I've said before. The claim does not require
11	the processor to read the user's mind, if
12	your grandmother could even be a considered a
13	user of the device at that point, but that's
14	beside the point.
15	Again, I have a number of
16	questions. The main thing, you know, I
17	repeat my same opinion: The processor is not
18	required to read your grandmom's mind.
19	The processor is simply operating
20	with the understanding that any information
21	from an application that is noticeable to a
22	user is expected to be perceived by the user
23	and be beneficial to the user or else the
24	application would not waste resources
25	presenting it.

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		i
1	Q Okay. Well, I want to just step	
2	away from the discussion of the processor	
3	real fast.	
4	I want to just look at the claim	
5	language that concerns a user of the device	
6	is not directly interacting with that	
7	application or perceiving any benefit from	
8	that application. Okay.	
9	So in the context of the	
10	hypothetical I asked you, and let's take the	
11	assumption that my grandmother would be	
12	considered a user of the phone. It's right	
13	next to her on the bedside table.	
14	Under your interpretation, if my	
15	grandmother's phone is running the app that	
16	wakes her up at 3:00 a.m. every morning with	
17	heavy metal music, both of which she hates,	
18	is she a user of the device perceiving a	
19	benefit from that application?	
20	A The hypothetical is so far out	
21	there that I can't answer yes or no. I mean,	
22	you've dictated so many of the terms.	
23	Q What more information do you need?	
24	A So you said so you said first	
25	off well, hold on. Let me think about it.	

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1 I have too many questions. 2 What is the first one? Q 3 Α So why -- so first off, you're 4 dictating that your grandmother is a user of 5 the device. You said that was a condition. Right? 6 7 Q Let's just assume that. 8 Again, we're -- we are -- this 9 hypothetical is so far outside of the scope 10 of the claim, but if your grandmother is not 11 perceiving a benefit, why is she allowing 12 this to happen? 13 Q She doesn't know how to turn it 14 She can't change the feature. It's 15 been three days in a row. She can't figure out the settings, not very good with 16 17 technology, any of those things. 18 Why she's not turning it off 19 doesn't seem to matter here. I'm just giving 20 you the facts of the scenario. 21 So -- so basically what -- you have Α 22 dictated a hypothetical -- let me make sure I 23 get this right. 24 You have dictated a hypothetical 25 where your grandmother is the user of the

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1 device, and you have essentially dictated the 2 hypothetical that your grandmother is not 3 perceiving a benefit. 4 Would you agree with that? 5 If that is -- I agree with you that that is true. 6 7 No, no, no, no. You have 8 basically dictated a situation -- you have 9 dictated a situation that is -- that makes 10 no -- that doesn't make sense to me. You have dictated the conditions 11 12 that your grandmother is the user of the 13 device, and she is not receiving any benefit 14 from it because you said she doesn't know how 15 to turn it off. She doesn't know how to leave her 16 17 phone in the basement. She doesn't know how 18 to call you up yelling at you, "Why did you 19 put this thing on my device?" 20 You basically dictated a 21 hypothetical that's outside the scope of the 22 claim. 23 So if you want to dictate that 24 hypothetical, give me your hypothetical 25 again. I will do my best to give you some

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sort of an answer to your hypothetical that's 1 2 outside of the scope of the claim. 3 Q My hypothetical is, again, 0kay. 4 grandmother hates heavy metal music. 5 hates getting up before 6:00 a.m. As a user of a Smartphone that has 6 7 an app that only does one thing, which is 8 wake people up at 3:00 a.m. with heavy metal 9 music, within the language of the claim would 10 my grandmother be a user of the device that 11 is perceiving a benefit from that 12 application? 13 I can't answer you -- I can't 14 answer that yes or no, honestly, honestly 15 because of how constrained and outlandish 16 your hypothetical is. I can only tell you that any 17 18 information from an application that is 19 noticeable to a user is expected to be 20 perceived by the user and to be beneficial to 21 the user, or else the application would not 22 waste resources presenting it, i.e., making 23 it noticeable. 24 Do you agree with my hypothetical 25 that my grandmother would not be perceiving

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1	any benefit from that application?
2	A I can't even say that unless you
3	dictate to me that that is the truth of the
4	hypothetical.
5	Q My grandmother hates the
6	application. Does that mean that she's
7	would you agree that means she's not
8	perceiving any benefit from the application?
9	A Again, I can't read your
10	grandmother's mind, just like the processor
11	is not reading your grandmother's mind.
12	If you want to make it a condition
13	of your hypothetical that she is not
14	perceiving any benefit, which is what I think
15	you're trying to do, go ahead and state that.
16	Q Okay. My grandmother than hates
17	this app so much, and I asked her, I said,
18	"Grandma, are you receiving any benefit From
19	this application?"
20	And she said, "None whatsoever. I
21	can't stand the thing."
22	Now, is the application running in
23	the background state?
24	MR. DAVIS: Object to form.
25	A So the processor, given that it is

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1	under under the condition of this claim,	
2	and notwithstanding the fact it's not	
3	required to understand your grandmother or	
4	her tastes, if the processor is performing an	
5	operation that is noticeable to a user, then	
6	it is it would determine that the	
7	application is something other than running	
8	in a background state.	
9	Q Would you agree within the context	
10	of these disputed claims, there will be	
11	instances when a user is perceiving no	
12	benefit from an application strike that.	
13	Let me take you to paragraph 32 of	
14	your declaration.	
15	A Go ahead and finish your line of	
16	questioning, but we'll start thinking about	
17	the next break once it's done.	
18	You said paragraph 32?	
19	Q Yes.	
20	A All right. Let me read it.	
21	(Witness reviewing.)	
22	Okay. I've read paragraph 32.	
23	Q Okay. You state in paragraph 32	
24	that if objective boundaries were required,	
25	the specification provides several.	

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1 Do you see that? 2 Yes. 3 And you cite and reproduce a few 4 paragraphs from the '701 patent 5 specification. Is that correct? 6 7 Yes. 8 And in paragraph 33, you say these 9 examples from the specification provide 10 objective boundaries as to the scope of the challenged claim term. 11 12 Do you see that? Yes. 13 Α 14 0kav. So is it your opinion that 15 the examples provided within the excerpts of the specification reproduced in your 16 17 declaration provide objective boundaries for 18 the disputed claim terms? 19 Yes, that is what this declaration 20 states, and I agree. 21 These are examples -- there are 22 examples in here that would be noticeable to 23 a user, and there are examples that may be 24 related to operations that are not noticeable 25 to a user at a given instant.

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Is it your understanding that these 1 Q 2 examples in the specification would be 3 sufficient for a person of ordinary skill in 4 the art to understand the scope of the 5 disputed claim terms? Yes, it is. 6 7 Do you agree that the specification doesn't provide any specific rules or 8 9 definite standard to help or to inform a 10 person of ordinary skill in the art as to 11 when the disputed claim language is satisfied? 12 13 Α Could you give me that question 14 again? 15 Q Sure. So we just talked about examples 16 from the specification that relate to the 17 18 disputed claim terms. 19 I'm asking you whether you agree 20 the specification doesn't provide a specific 21 rule or a defined standard to inform a person 22 of ordinary skill in the art as to the scope 23 of the disputed claim terms. 24 I think the spec is sufficient to 25 inform a person of skill as to the disputed

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That's what we've been 1 claim terms. 2 discussing. 3 Q I'm not talking to the use of 4 examples. I'm talking about through a 5 defined rule or stated standard as to when a user would perceive a benefit from an 6 7 application versus when they would not. 8 Do you understand what I'm -- the 9 distinction I'm making there? 10 Not 100 percent. 11 Again, the specification, 12 especially the claim language can inform a 13 person of skill regarding the scope of the 14 claim. 15 Q I have just a few more questions before we take a break. 16 17 Paragraph 11 of your declaration, 18 it states that you have reviewed relevant 19 portions of the patent specifications and 20 claims, and it goes on beyond that. 21 Do you see that? 22 Α Yes. 23 Did you review the entire patent 24 specification for the asserted patents? 25 They were long. I did read them

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1 I read one, every word, and then all. 2 read -- and then just looked for any 3 differences with the other patents. 4 Q 0kay. 5 MR. THOMPSON: Why don't we take a break now. 6 7 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are off the 8 record. 9 The time is 10:32 a.m. (Brief recess taken.) 10 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on 11 12 the record. 13 The time is 10:46 a.m. 14 The disputed claim terms, they 15 appear deep in the claims of the 16 corresponding patents. Is that correct? 17 18 Α Yes, I believe they do in each 19 instance. 20 Q And is it fair to assume you 21 reviewed the corresponding independent claims 22 for which those claims depend? 23 Α Yes, I did review them. 24 And did you understand the scope of 25 the independent claims that corresponded to

Page 92 the -- deep in the claims that contain the 1 2 disputed terms? 3 Α Yes. 4 Was there any portion of any of the 5 corresponding independent claims that you didn't understand? 6 7 No, I understood them and I 8 understood their scope. 9 Since we're talking about them, 10 I'll go back and reread claim 1 of the '701. 11 Q That's not necessary right now. 12 won't prevent you if you need to do that in 13 response to one of the questions, but let me 14 just stay on track for a moment. 15 I want to direct your attention to paragraph 32 of your declaration and 16 17 specifically to a portion of paragraph 32 18 that is on page 11, your own page 11 looking 19 at paragraph 32. 20 Α (Witness reviewing.) 21 I'm at paragraph 32. 0kav. Ιt 22 starts on page 10? 23 Correct. I'm over on page 11, if 24 you want to turn to the next page. 25 There's a sentence that reads --

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1 it's about a third of the way through the 2 full paragraph that appears on page 11. It 3 states, "As the specification explains and as 4 the claims recite, applications can be given 5 access to network resources when they are benefiting the user but denied access when 6 they are not in order to conserve resources." 7 8 Do you see that sentence? 9 Α (Witness reviewing.) 10 I see that sentence. 11 Q And when you're referring to the 12 claims recite, do you agree that the concepts 13 of getting access to network resources and 14 denying access to conserve resources, those 15 are aspects of the limitations of the independent claims? 16 17 (Witness reviewing.) 18 Those could be aspects. Let me 19 read the independent claim. 20 (Witness reviewing.) 21 Yeah, the independent claim says, 22 "Selectively block and allow access," so 23 that's related to a policy. 24 So let's take a look at independent 25 claim 1 of the '701 that appears in your

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1 declaration. 2 You actually bolded a portion of 3 claim 1 of the '701 patent on page 6 of your 4 declaration, and that bolded portion reads, 5 "Application capable of running in a background state and capable of running as a 6 7 foreground application." Do you see that? 8 9 Yes, I do. 10 And in the context of the patents, 11 what is a foreground application? 12 MR. DAVIS: Objection to form. 13 I would need to review the whole Α 14 patent spec before I gave you a conclusive 15 answer on that. You understood the scope of 16 17 claim 1, the '701 patent, when you reviewed 18 it. 19 Correct? Yes, I did. 20 21 Q I'm just asking you to tell 0kav. 22 me then, what is your understanding of the 23 term "foreground application"? 24 Well, I can -- a person of skill 25 reading claim 1 and seeing "foreground

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application" knows that foreground 1 2 application generally refers to something 3 higher priority than background. 4 Generally refers to interacting 5 with the user, but for a detailed answer, a detailed answer may be dependent on any 6 7 number of details in the specification. 8 There can be foreground 9 applications that are positioned at lower 10 priority than background applications. Correct? 11 12 Again, that -- I'm not in a 13 position right now to get into the details of 14 any given platform or system or how to 15 I don't offer opinions on the program them. 16 inner workings of specific computing 17 platforms. 18 In the context of claim 1 of the 19 '701 patent, how can I tell whether an application is capable of running as a 20 foreground application? 21 22 I believe that those are well-known 23 terms of art, and a person of skill -- again, 24 I'll give you two answers. One. I would want to read the 25

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1 patent specification completely to review 2 where it used each of those terms, because 3 that might shape my answer somewhat. 4 But I will also say that background 5 stated foreground applications are well-known terms of art in programming, such that a 6 7 person of skill would, you know, be able to 8 apply those terms to the platform that he or 9 she is working on in a well-known way. 10 Well, then, do you believe that the terms "background state" and "foreground 11 12 application" are used in the disputed patents 13 in accordance with their ordinary meaning? 14 I don't have an opinion on that as 15 we sit here right now. My understanding is -- I've not been told they were offered as 16 17 disputed claim terms, and under my knowledge 18 of patent law, that means that a person of 19 skill is supposed to give them their plain 20 and ordinary meaning in light of intrinsic 21 and extrinsic evidence. 22 Q You gave the terms "background 23 state" and "foreground application" their 24 ordinary meanings as part of performing your 25 analysis in your declaration.

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1	Is that fair?
2	A Yes, that's a fair statement for
3	claim 1.
4	For claim 2, it narrows you
5	know, narrows claim 1's
6	Q Okay. Again, you understand the
7	scope of claim 1 in the '701 patent.
8	Correct?
9	A Yes, I do. I've read it several
10	times prior to this deposition today and did
11	not have any issues or concerns about my
12	understanding of it.
13	That said, I want to read claim 1
14	right now.
15	(Witness reviewing.)
16	Q For the record, are you rereading
17	claim 1 of the '701 patent?
18	A Yes, I am. Page 6 of my
19	declaration.
20	(Witness reviewing.)
21	Okay.
22	Q Having reread claim 1 of the '701
23	patent, can you now tell me what is the
24	ordinary meaning of foreground application
25	that you adopted as part of your analysis of

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1 these claims? 2 I give you the same answer. 3 person of skill -- number 1, I would want to 4 review the entire patent again. 5 But number 2, a person of skill 6 would apply the terms background state and 7 foreground application to his or her 8 particular computing platform when 9 implementing this claim. 10 Q 0kay. 11 I don't have any answer beyond what 12 I answered before. 13 The foreground application is 14 generally considered higher priority, and the 15 portions that -- you know, are user facing 16 versus the background state being lower 17 priority and things that are not user facing. 18 Are there any other characteristics 19 that you would generally ascribe to compare 20 foreground applications to those running in 21 the background state besides higher priority 22 and user facing? 23 Even those are -- no. The answer 24 so your question is no. 25 And even those examples are not

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They're just off the top of my 1 conclusive. 2 head as a person of skill in response to your 3 answer -- in response to your question. 4 I would still want to go back and 5 read the whole patent because, you know, the legal -- the legal interpretation is the 6 7 plain and ordinary meaning in lig0ht of the intrinsic and extrinsic evidence. 8 9 If we look later in claim 1, which 10 spills over to page 7 of your declaration, the claim recites, "Selectively block and 11 12 allow access by the first end user 13 application to the WAN modem." 14 Do you see that? 15 Yes. So when your declaration was 16 17 referring to the concept of denied access, is 18 this an example of the type of denied access 19 you were referring to? 20 (Witness reviewing.) 21 I am --22 (Witness reviewing.) 23 I am looking at paragraph 32 in my 24 declaration. I did a search, and that's the 25 only place I came up with the word "denied."

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		i
1	As a specification you're	
2	referring to by paragraph by sentence	
3	in my declaration at paragraph 32 that says,	
4	"As the specification explains and as the	
5	claim recite, applications can be given	
6	access to network resources when they are	
7	benefiting the user but denied access when	
8	they are not in order to conserve resources."	
9	That's the "denied" you were	
10	referring to in your question.	
11	Correct?	
12	Q Correct. You state in that	
13	sentence that we just read I think we read	
14	it a few minutes ago as the claims recite,	
15	I'm just wondering if this is one of the	
16	claims that you're referring to.	
17	A Yeah, I think "selectively block"	
18	would have been better wording than "denied,"	
19	because the claim says, "Selectively	
20	blocked. "	
21	So you can we'll just my	
22	opinion is to replace that "denied" with	
23	"selectively blocked," "denied" with	
24	"selectively blocked," and then, yes, that	
25	would be an example of the claim language.	

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1	Q What does the claim mean when it
2	says, "Selectively block and allow access by
3	the first end user application to the WAN
4	modem"?
5	A To me that means please recite
6	your question again.
7	Q What does the claim mean where it
8	says, "Selectively block and allow access by
9	the first end user application to the WAN
10	modem"?
11	A Well, it means exactly what it
12	states. Selectively block and allow access
13	by the first end user application to the wide
14	area network modem, but I think the most
15	typical explanation of that is throttle the
16	cellular data connection, or have a policy
17	sorry.
18	Where it says, "Selectively block
19	and allow access," I think the most typical
20	example of that is to have a policy that
21	allows you to throttle the cellular data
22	connection.
23	Q And according to claim 1, what are
24	the circumstances under which an application
25	would not be able to communicate with the WAN

Page 102 1 modem? 2 Α (Witness reviewing.) 3 Could you ask your question again? 4 Q Sure. 5 I'm just wondering in the context of claim 1, what are the specific 6 7 circumstances under which an application 8 would not be able to communicate with the WAN 9 modem? 10 MR. DAVIS: Object to form. 11 (Witness reviewing.) Α 12 I read the whole claim 0kav. 13 again. Give me your question one more time. Q 14 Sure. 15 I was asking in the context of 16 claim 1, what are the specific circumstances under which an application would not be able 17 18 to communicate with the WAN modem? 19 My answer is the last element of the claim, wherein the access is selectively 20 21 blocked based on a determination that the 22 first end user application is running in a 23 background state, and wherein the access is

selectively allowed based on a determination

that the first end user application is

24

25

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1 running as a foreground application. 2 So just to try and simplify that to 3 some extent, for claim 1 of the '701 patent, 4 if, for example, the specific application is 5 determined to be in a background state, that's an example of when the application 6 7 would not be able to communicate with the WAN 8 modem according to the claims. 9 Is that fair? 10 I think that's correct. 11 Q Conversely -- well, strike that. 12 This claim concerns blocking access 13 to the WWAN modem, not the WLAN modem. Correct? 14 15 Α Let me review. 16 (Witness reviewing.) 17 Yes, this is about the wide area 18 network, not about the wireless local area 19 network. 20 Q And you understand there to be any 21 benefit provided by this claim and similar 22 claims across the disputed patents that block 23 access to the WWAN network and WLAN NETWORK? 24 Please reread the whole question. 25 Sure. Q

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1 What benefit is there, if any, of 2 blocking access to the WLAN modem as opposed 3 to the WWAN modem? 4 MR. DAVIS: Object to form. 5 Are you asking that as -- from my general understanding of a -- as a POSITA in 6 7 the intrinsic art? 8 Yeah, and anything that you have 9 gleaned from your review of the materials you 10 analyzed for purposes of your declaration. 11 I mean, we can -- I would want to 12 go back to the patent and read my declaration 13 to give you a detailed answer, but I think at 14 a high level, a person of skill and the 15 patent acknowledged that resources tend to be 16 more limited and more expensive over a wide 17 area network than they are over a local area 18 network. 19 Is that because, for example, wide 20 area networks often have associated costs? 21 I think at the time of the patent, Α 22 and even today in some networks, the answer 23 to your question is yes. 24 Are you familiar with the concept of a metered network? 25

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1	A I think so.
2	Q What is your understanding of a
3	what's referred to as a metered network?
4	A Could you provide some more
5	narrowing of your example? I consider my
6	electrical grid a metered network.
7	Q In the context of cellular
8	communications or Smartphones, what is your
9	understanding of the concept of a metered
10	network?
11	A I can think of a number of things
12	that might apply. That's not a term that's
13	used a lot in communications that I know of,
14	at least in the areas that I'm familiar with.
15	You're welcome to read my CV.
16	So that said, can we let's pull
17	up the patent. I want to review the patent
18	to see if it describes metered network.
19	Do you want to drop the '701 to me
20	or allow me to pull it up?
21	Q I will represent to you the patent
22	doesn't use the word "metered."
23	A Okay. So then purely extrinsically
24	from the point of a from the point of a
25	person of skill, I would guess that a metered

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1 network with respect to digital communication 2 data is a network where you -- the cost of 3 using some service is based, at least in part 4 somehow, on the amount of data that you send 5 over that communication network. Yeah, fair enough. 6 7 Are you aware of any instances 8 where WLAN networks might be metered? 9 Yes, I think within -- within the 10 scope of this patent, the one very obvious example of a wireless wide area network is a 11 12 cellular network. 13 I know at least in some 14 circumstances, on some networks data usage is 15 metered. Q I think I was asking in the context 16 17 of a WLAN network, not a WWAN network. 18 Are you aware of instances when a 19 WLAN network might be metered? 20 Not as I sit here now. 21 Even back in the days where you 22 paid for WiFi, I think you just paid a 23 one-time fee. They didn't bother to actually 24 track the traffic. It's too hard. 25 But WiFi is not the only wireless

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1 local area network, either, but it's the most 2 prevalent to us, that's for sure. 3 Q If I were to modify the device 4 recited in claim 1 of the '701 patent such 5 that instead of determining whether the connection was a WLAN modem or a WWAN modem. 6 7 it determined whether the connection was metered or non-metered, would my alternative 8 9 accomplish all the same goals of the 10 invention of the '701 patent? 11 MR. DAVIS: Object to form. 12 That's too big of a hypothetical 13 jump. I would need to analyze a particular 14 scenario or situation. 15 I wasn't -- I don't believe I have 16 opined on benefits other than, you know, at a 17 high level that we discussed here. 18 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are off the 19 record. The time is 11:17 a.m. 20 21 (Whereupon a discussion was held 22 off the record.) 23 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on 24 the record. 25 The time is 11:18 a.m.

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I did think of one clarification to 1 Α 2 your last question. Even if -- even if metered is not 3 4 the only distinguishing factor, because 5 capacity, capacity alone can be independent of metered or not. 6 7 O Can you further explain your 8 additional testimony? 9 Yeah, it's no -- I think it's 10 fairly well known that the capacity -- the 11 data capacity of the cellular system in 12 general is lower than the data capacity of 13 your wireless land network unless your house 14 has a very low-budget internet service 15 provider. 16 I think Comcast is giving the 800 17 megabits per second to my house. I don't 18 think my cellphone is doing it -- actually, 19 my phone -- no, actually -- I'll digress. 20 We actually -- we had a problem 21 with our cable, so we actually literally ran 22 a speed test on the phone through the cable 23 and through the cellular network, and the 24 cable was, I think 6 or 700 megabits per 25 second on an iPhone 10, and the cellular

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1 network was pretty fast, pretty good and 2 respectable, but well under a hundred. 3 Q Yeah, that sounds about right. 4 0kav. So back to your questions. 5 Yeah. Fair to say that the claims, at 6 7 least we're talking about in the disputed 8 patents, make the distinction to selectively 9 block and allow traffic based on a WWAN 10 versus WLAN distinction, not based on whether a connection is metered or not? Can we agree 11 12 on that? 13 Α Generally, yes. 14 We've already discussed the 15 claim -- the claim discusses a WLAN. 16 discusses and recites WWAN. It only talks 17 about what happens with the WWAN, and it 18 talks about the existence of a WLAN. 19 the extent that matches your question, yes, I 20 agree. 21 Q My initial point was that the 22 claims are -- the claims of the disputed 23 patents are agnostic as to whether or not 24 either connection is metered or not metered. 25 Is that fair?

		ı
1	A That is correct. The claims the	
2	claim language in and of itself does not	
3	discuss whether a network is metered or not.	
4	MR. THOMPSON: I want to drop an	
5	exhibit into the chat. Bear with me one	
6	minute.	
7	This will be Exhibit 2.	
8	(Whereupon the above mentioned was	
9	marked for identification.)	
10	A There we go. It just came in.	
11	MR. THOMPSON: I will state for the	
12	record that this is Exhibit 2, which	
13	bears the Bates number HW, underscore,	
14	00004783, and is U.S. patent number	
15	9, 143, 976.	
16	Q After you've had a chance to take a	
17	look at that exhibit, Dr. Chrissan, you can	
18	tell me whether you recognize Exhibit 2?	
19	A (Witness reviewing.)	
20	I see that Exhibit 2. The file	
21	that was transferred is the '976 patent.	
22	Q And if we can turn to the back	
23	where claim 2 appears, my question will be:	
24	Does claim 2 of this patent include the	
25	disputed term?	

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1 Α (Witness reviewing.) 2 Claim 2 of the '976 includes one of 3 the disputed terms. 4 Did you review claim 1 as part of 5 forming your analysis in this case, claim 1 of the '976 patent? 6 7 Yes, I did. I read the pending 8 claim with the disputed language and its 9 independent claims that it depends upon for 10 all of the disputed claims. 11 Q I want to take a look at claim 1. 12 I will direct your attention to column 105, 13 and there's a portion of the claim that 14 appears at the bottom of that call. 15 starts with the word "Classified." Do you see that? 16 17 Α Yes. 18 And towards the end portion of that 19 limitation there's a clause that reads, 20 "Whether or not the first end user 21 application when running is interacting in 22 the device display foreground with the user." 23 Do you see that? 24 Yes, I see that. 25 What does the portion of that

1	phrase that says, "Interacting in a device
2	display foreground with the user require"?
3	A Let me read the whole
4	MR. DAVIS: Object to form.
5	A Let me read the whole claim.
6	(Witness reviewing.)
7	Okay. I have read the claim. What
8	is your question?
9	Q What is the portion of the claim
10	that says, "Interacting in a device display"
11	all right. Strike that.
12	What does the portion of the phrase
13	that says, "Interacting in a device display
14	foreground with a user require"?
15	MR. DAVIS: Object to form.
16	A No interacting, the plain and
17	ordinary meaning of interacting is some kind
18	of two-way transfer.
19	So interacting, in my opinion,
20	requires, you know, some kind of input from a
21	user in some way, shape or form under some
22	context that a person of skill would apply in
23	his or her particular development and
24	programming scenario.
25	Other than that, I think the phrase

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1 defines itself. 2 Q We previously looked at claim 1 of 3 the '701 patent. That's the claim that 4 appeared in your declaration, and it had a phrase of, "Running in the foreground." 5 Do you recall that? Feel free to 6 7 reference -- sorry to cut you off. 8 It says -- yeah, claim 1 says, 9 "Running as a foreground application." 10 Q Correct. 11 Is there a distinction between. 12 "Running as a foreground application," and 13 the phrase, "Interacting in the device 14 display foreground with the user"? 15 MR. DAVIS: Object to form. As I sit here now, I think there 16 17 are distinctions between those two. 18 Q Why do you say that? 19 As -- your two terms were "running in the foreground" -- wait. "Running as a 20 21 foreground application, "versus, "Interacting 22 in the device display foreground with the user," yes, those do not sound like the same 23 24 claim element to me. 25 0kay. Can you tell me any

1	differences?			
2	A (Witness reviewing.)			
3	The '976 patent uses the term			
4	"interacting." I think the differences are			
5	in the literal wording.			
6	Running "Running as a foreground			
7	application," is different than, "Interacting			
8	in the device display foreground with the			
9	user." They're different terms.			
10	Maybe there could be some overlap.			
11	l would have to analyze a particular scenario			
12	and do analysis on a particular platform that			
13	this is being applied to, but I can say			
14	definitely in general they're not the same			
15	thing.			
16	Q Let me ask you this question:			
17	If a device determines that an			
18	application is running as a foreground			
19	application, does that necessarily mean that			
20	the application is interacting in the device			
21	display foreground with the user?			
22	MR. DAVIS: Object to form.			
23	A Please state your question again.			
24	Q Sure.			
25	I'm just trying to get an			

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1 understanding of the distinction you're 2 drawing. I'm just trying to figure out 3 whether one of these terms is broader than 4 the other or what their relationship is to 5 provide some context. My question is, if a device 6 7 determines that an application is running as 8 a foreground application, does that 9 necessarily mean that the application is also 10 interacting in the device display foreground with the user? 11 12 Α No. 13 Why not? Q 14 Α Because running -- your question 15 was running as a foreground application. 16 Right? 17 Q Correct. 18 Yeah, running -- if you draw a Venn 19 diagram between running as a foreground 20 application and interacting in the device 21 display foreground with the user, that Venn 22 diagram probably has -- again, I would 23 need — this is not a definitive answer. 24 Venn diagram would have non-zero area in all 25 four states.

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1 But I do know that running in a 2 foreground application is broader than -broader in general -- not necessarily wholly 3 4 inclusive, but generally broader than 5 interacting in the device display foreground with the user, because the -- you know, the 6 7 wording in the second case is more specific. You have the word "interacting" and you have 8 9 the word "device display foreground" with the 10 user. 11 MR. THOMPSON: Let me provide you with another exhibit. 12 13 This will be Exhibit 3. 14 (Whereupon the above mentioned was 15 marked for identification.) MR. THOMPSON: And for the record, 16 17 Exhibit 3 bears the Bates number HW, 18 underscore, 00005741 and is U.S. patent 19 number 9277433. 20 Doctor --21 I have it. 22 Dr. Chrissan, the first question Q 23 will be, do you recognize Exhibit 3? 24 Α Yes. 25 And is Exhibit 3 one of the patents

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you reviewed during the process of forming 1 2 the opinions in your declaration? 3 Α I believe so. Let me check. 4 (Witness reviewing.) 5 Yes. And would you have reviewed claim 1 6 7 of the '433 patent as part of your analysis in forming the opinions in your declaration? 8 9 (Witness reviewing.) Yes, I reviewed claims 1 and 2 as 10 well as 3 of the '433. 11 12 Q I want to focus your 0kav. 13 attention on the first portion of claim 1 14 that relates to the wide area network modem. 15 Do you see that? 16 Yes. 17 And towards the end of that 18 limitation, it says, "The WWAN," W-W-A-N, 19 "having a corresponding network type of a 20 plurality of wireless network types." 21 Do you see that? 22 Α Yes. 23 What is your understanding of the 24 phrase or term "network type" in the context 25 of this claim?

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1 MR. DAVIS: Object to form. 2 Α (Witness reviewing.) 3 My answer is similar to the terms 4 that you pointed out in the previous patent. 5 I would want to search the patent first. The first sentence of the 6 7 abstract talks about multiple wireless 8 network types. I -- let me... 9 (Witness reviewing.) 10 0kav. This is what I had in my 11 head while I was searching. 12 So this -- the specification 13 corroborates my answer. At column 95, 14 line 9, the patent says, "The wireless 15 networks 2404 can be identifiable by network 16 type, e.g., 2G, 3G, WiFi, "et cetera. 17 that's what I was thinking. 18 My answer, if the patent hadn't 19 mentioned network type at all and I had to go 20 off plain and ordinary meaning, I would have 21 said, well, the network type just means 22 different kinds of networks, but the best 23 example that a person of skill would have is 24 2G versus 3G versus 4G versus 5G cellular 25 networks.

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1 I suppose Y max is a possibility, 2 too, but that never took off. 3 Q Right. In the context of network 4 types corresponding to a WWAN, that would 5 include 2G, 3G, 4G, 5G and sometime down the road probably 6G. 6 7 Is that fair? 8 Those would be examples that fall 9 within the scope of the claim. I agree. 10 Q Further down in claim 1 there's a limitation that begins, "When the one or more 11 12 internet activity access controls." 13 Do you see that? At line 65? 14 Α 15 Let me just confirm that. 16 looking at the same place. 17 It is. I'm going to read the whole 18 claim anyway. 19 That's correct. 0kay. 20 So let me ask you the question. 21 Then I'll give you some time to read. 22 That particular limitation uses the 23 phrase "aggregate network activity." My 24 question to you will be, what does aggregate 25 network activity mean in that context?

1	A (Witness reviewing.)
2	Okay. Let me read the claim and
3	search the patent, but I will read the claim
4	first.
5	(Witness reviewing.)
6	MR. DAVIS: Can I also ask that we
7	take a break shortly?
8	MR. THOMPSON: Sure. I'll get to
9	that after the question is answered.
10	A (Witness reviewing.)
11	I'm almost there.
12	Q Okay.
13	A (Witness reviewing.)
14	I'm writing down a column and line
15	number.
16	(Witness reviewing.)
17	Okay. My my understanding as a
18	person of ordinary skill is that this and
19	then I took that and went back through the
20	patent to corroborate instances where it uses
21	the word "aggregated." Aggregate would mean
22	combine and control a shared resource.
23	If you look I think that's how a
24	person of skill would generally interpret
25	aggregate, some kind of sharing, multiplexing

Page 121 1 and control of the sharing and the 2 multiplexing. 3 And if you look at column 11 and 4 36. . . (Witness reviewing.) 5 Wait. Where is it? 6 7 (Witness reviewing.) MR. DAVIS: I see a column 11 at 8 9 36. The term "aggregated" is used. 10 It says, "Aggregated or otherwise controlled." 11 12 So I think aggravated -- aggregated to a person of skill, the meaning is combined 13 14 and control of shared resource. 15 Can you help me to understand that in the context of the claims of the '433 16 17 patent where it talks about aggregating 18 network activity? 19 It says, "Aggregate network 20 activity for the first internet access 21 request with network activity for one or more 22 other data communication requests which are 23 not otherwise associated with the end user 24 application." 25 So I'll pause and say, you know, I

Page 122 1 don't have -- I have not formulated my -- any 2 final given opinion on this. I would need to 3 read the patent in its entirety to give you a 4 final interpretation. 5 But, you know, I represent myself as a person of skill and you're asking me 6 7 these questions, so I'll do my best to 8 interpret some high-level stuff on the fly, 9 but any -- any final assessment would be in 10 an infringement report specific to a given 11 system. 12 But now I go back to my answer. Ιt 13 looks like what's being shared and controlled 14 is a first internet access request along with 15 other internet access requests and, you know. 16 the sharing and controlling looks like it 17 involves giving everybody else access before 18 the first internet access request. 19 That's my high-level assessment as 20 I sit here right now on the fly. Any more 21 detail, you would have to give me the time to 22 go off and assess it in detail. 23 And it may apply -- it also may --24 any given infringement read, which I have 25 none right now, would depend on the specific

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system to which the claim is being read. 1 2 Q I understand. 3 MR. DAVIS: Are we able to take 4 that break? 5 Yes. Do you have any other questions in this line, or do you want to 6 7 give the gentleman his break? 8 MR. THOMPSON: Sorry. That took 9 longer than I expected. I'll just caveat it with I think I 10 11 have a couple more questions on an 12 exhibit, which I can probably knock out 13 in five minutes, but if you would like 14 to take a break first we can do that as 15 well. THE WITNESS: Let's go ahead and 16 take the break. It sounds like whoever 17 18 requested it wanted it. 19 MR. THOMPSON: Sorry. THE WITNESS: We can keep it short, 20 21 say back at noon. 22 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Let's take us 23 off the record. We are off the record. 24 25 The time is 11:54 a.m.

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1 (Brief recess taken.) THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on 2 3 the record. 4 The time is 12:04 p.m. 5 Dr. Chrissan, we were just looking at an excerpt from the '433 patent, and you 6 7 directed my attention to column 11 around line 36. 8 9 Do you recall that? 10 Yes. 11 Q I want to ask you a related 12 question about a portion of the same call on 13 the -- that begins around line 49. 14 Can you let me know when you're 15 there? Yes. 16 17 The sentence says, "For example, 18 some applications and/or OS functions have 19 limited capabilities to defer certain traffic 20 types. " 21 Do you see that? 22 Yes. Α 23 What does the word "defer" mean 24 there in the context of these patents? 25 MR. DAVIS: Object to form.

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1 Let me search the patent for Α 2 "defer." I'll also give you plain and 3 ordinary meaning. 4 (Witness reviewing.) 5 The specification uses the word "defer" in context. 6 7 For example, in column 74, it basically means delay some period of time or 8 9 wait for some condition. 10 We talked before in the context of 11 the '701 patent about selectively blocking 12 access. 13 Is there a distinction between 14 blocking access and deferring in the context 15 of these patents, according to your understanding of a person of ordinary skill 16 17 in the art? 18 Let's go back to the '701 patent.

19 I'll just read the claim from my declaration. (Witness reviewing.) 20 21 Could you read me your 0kav. 22 question again? 23 Q Sure. I referenced our earlier 24 25 conversation about the '701 patent and the

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selectively blocking access, and I was asking 1 2 your understanding of whether there's a 3 distinction between blocking access and 4 deferring in the context of these patents 5 according to your understanding of an ordinary person of skill in the art. 6 7 The answer to your question is yes, there is a difference. 8 9 The claim term is "selectively 10 block and allow access," so that implies a 11 policy that could block and allow access on 12 any time granularity, whereas defer means, as 13 I said, wait or delay -- delay or wait for 14 conditions. 15 So there is some overlap. A policy 16 that selectively blocks could do so -- a 17 policy that selectively blocks and allows 18 access could do so such that the end result 19 is a deferral. Q 20 I see. 21 MR. THOMPSON: I just dropped into 22 the chat, which should be Exhibit 4. 23 (Whereupon the above mentioned was marked for identification.) 24 25 0kay.

1	MR. THOMPSON: And Exhibit 4 bears
2	the Bates number HW, underscore,
3	00002011 and is U.S. patent number
4	9, 277, 445.
5	Q And my first question once you have
6	a chance to access that, Dr. Chrissan, is do
7	you recognize Exhibit 4?
8	A (Witness reviewing.)
9	Yes, the '445 is one of the patents
10	I opine on.
11	Q And as part of coming up with your
12	analysis for your declaration, did you review
13	claim 1 of the '445 patent?
14	A Yes, I did.
15	Q You understood that claim?
16	A Yes. Like the other claims you've
17	asked about, when I read it and analyzed it
18	and compared it against the others,
19	everything made sense.
20	Q I want to direct your attention to
21	a portion of claim 1 that appears in
22	column 106 that starts with, "Apply a
23	differential traffic control policy."
24	Do you see that?
25	A Yes, I see it.

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And it later references a first and 1 Q 2 second classification. 3 Do you see that? 4 (Witness reviewing.) 5 Yes, the next element says the first and second classifications. 6 7 And a little further down in claim 1 there's a limitation that starts, 8 9 "Block the internet service access request in 10 a first state of the first and second classifications." 11 12 Do you see that? Yes, I see that element. 13 Α 14 And what's your understanding of 15 what that element means? Let me read the claim from the top. 16 17 (Witness reviewing.) 18 MR. DAVIS: And I will object to 19 form. 20 (Witness reviewing.) 21 There are a number of logical 22 conditions in this claim, but I can't explain 23 any of the words better than they appear on 24 the face. 25 Your question was what does the

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1 block -- block the internet service request 2 element mean? 3 Q Let me -- let me, given your 4 response just now, let me ask maybe a simpler 5 question. Is it your understanding that when 6 a certain -- certain conditions are satisfied 7 8 that are laid out in the claim, an 9 application would be prevented from 10 requesting internet service access? 11 MR. DAVIS: Object to form. 12 Α (Witness reviewing.) 13 That's not how I'm interpreting it. 14 Can you read your question again? 15 Let me try and rephrase it a Q little bit. 16 Is it your understanding that there 17 18 are at least a first and second 19 classification, and whenever a particular state of the first and second classifications 20 21 exist, an application is prevented from 22 requesting internet service access? 23 MR. DAVIS: Same objection. 24 (Witness reviewing.) 25 Please read the question one 0kav.

Page 130 1 more time. 2 Q Yeah, sure. 3 Is it your understanding that there 4 are at least a first and a second classification recited in claim 1 of the '445 5 patent, and whenever a particular state of 6 7 the first and second classification exists, an application would be prevented from 8 9 requesting internet service access? 10 MR. DAVIS: Object to form. 11 I'm not seeing that in the claims. 12 Q 0kay. 13 MR. THOMPSON: I don't have any 14 further questions. 15 MR. DAVIS: All right. I have just a few questions for Dr. Chrissan. 16 17 **EXAMINATION BY MR. DAVIS:** 18 19 You recall talking through a number 20 of hypotheticals earlier. 21 Right? 22 Α Yes. 23 Now, if a person uses a music 24 application like Spotify on their mobile

device to play music for a party that's going

25

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on at their house, and then that person walks 1 2 outside the house knowing that the music is 3 still playing, could they still be considered 4 a user of the mobile device? 5 In other words, if they're aware that the music is still playing, could they 6 still be considered a user of the mobile 7 device? 8 9 Α Please ask your question one more 10 time. Q 11 Sure. 12 If a person -- and if you need me 13 to break it up, I'm happy to do that, too, 14 but I'll take it from the top. 15 If a person uses a music 16 application like Spotify on their mobile 17 device to play music for a party that's going 18 on at their house, and then the person walks 19 outside the house but is aware that the music 20 is still playing, could they still be 21 considered a user of the mobile device? We discussed -- we discussed a 22 23 number of scenarios, but if the -- if a user 24 is -- if a user sees, feels, hears, or is 25 aware of a -- an operation that is noticeable

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1 to the user, then I would say yes, that 2 person could be considered a user of the 3 device. 4 We had -- you know, we had various 5 discussions about -- that, you know, the ultimate decision of a user would be context 6 7 and situation dependent on the hypothetical. 8 If the person walks outside their 9 house, aware that the music is still playing 10 for the party, can the phone still be 11 producing sound that can be perceived by 12 someone? 13 Α Can you please state your 14 hypothetical again? 15 Maybe I can simplify. 16 If a person starts playing music on 17 their phone and then steps away from their 18 phone, can the phone still be producing sound 19 that can be perceived by someone? 20 Yes. That's a normal use case. 21 Dr. Chrissan, you were asked about 22 a number of terms appearing in claim 1 of 23 certain asserted patents. 24 Do you recall that? 25 Yes, and -- yes, I do.

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1 Were you asked to opine about -- in Q 2 creating your declaration, were you asked to 3 opine about any claim construction disputes 4 with respect to language that appears only in 5 claim 1 of any asserted patent? I was not asked to opine on 6 7 language that appears only in independent 8 claims. 9 Q All right. 10 MR. DAVIS: No further questions. 11 MR. THOMPSON: Just one follow-up 12 question. 13 EXAMINATION BY MR. THOMPSON: 14 15 Dr. Chrissan, would you agree that a device processor like the processor recited 16 17 in the claims of the disputed patents doesn't 18 know necessarily what a person necessarily 19 sees, feels or hears? 20 MR. DAVIS: Object to form. 21 In a general sense, that is true. Α 22 That's why I said many times in this 23 deposition the scope of the claims does not 24 require a processor to read the user's mind. 25 MR. THOMPSON: No further

1	questions.	
2	MR. DAVIS: All right. No further	
3	questions.	
4	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are off the	
5	record.	
6	The time is 12:26 p.m.	
7	THE COURT REPORTER: Mr. Davis, you	
8	want the same delivery as Mr. Thompson,	
9	correct? Rough draft, seven-day final	
10	plus rough?	
11	MR. DAVIS: Yes, thank you.	
12	(Witness was excused.)	
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15		
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1	CERTIFICATE			
2	I, MICHAEL FRIEDMAN, a Certified Court			
3	Reporter and Notary Public, qualified in and for			
4	the State of New Jersey do hereby certify that			
5	prior to the commencement of the examination DR.			
6	DOUGLAS CHRISSAN was duly sworn by me to testify to			
7	the truth the whole truth and nothing but the			
8	truth.			
9	I DO FURTHER CERTIFY that the foregoing			
10	is a true and accurate transcript of the testimony			
11	as taken stenographically by and before me at the			
12	time, place and on the date hereinbefore set forth.			
13	I DO FURTHER certify that I am neither a			
14	relative of nor employee nor attorney nor counsel			
15	for any of the parties to this action, and that I			
16	am neither a relative nor employee of such attorney			
17	or counsel, and that I am not financially			
18	interested in the action.			
19				
20	MAF.			
21				
22	MICHAEL FRIEDMAN, CCR of the			
23	State of New Jersey			
24	License No: 30X100228600			
25	Date: December 20, 2023			

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1	DEPOSITION ERRATA SHEET
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7	DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY
8	I declare under penalty of perjury
9	that I have read the entire transcript of
10	my Deposition taken in the captioned matter
11	or the same has been read to me, and
12	the same is true and accurate, save and
13	except for changes and/or corrections, if
14	any, as indicated by me on the DEPOSITION
15	ERRATA SHEET hereof, with the understanding
16	that I offer these changes as if still under
17	oath.
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21	Signed on the day of
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25	DR. DOUGLAS CHRISSAN

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DR.	DOUGLAS CHR	ISSAN	

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5	DR. DOUGLAS CHRISSAN